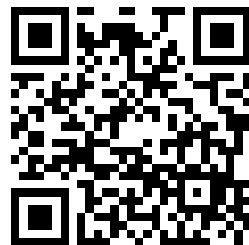

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**FEDERAL NIGERIA
ANNUAL REPORT
1957**



HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E.

FEDERAL NIGERIA

Annual Report 1957

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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Preface

THE GOVERNMENTS of the Northern Region, the Eastern Region and the Western Region are producing their own reports for the year 1957. This report is therefore confined to affairs in Lagos, the Southern Cameroons, Federal institutions and to those general topics, such as history, geography and reading material, which are not readily divisible into federal and regional categories.

Part One

CHAPTER ONE

General Review

THE year 1957 was a good one for Nigeria—a year not of dramatic changes but of consolidation and advance on all fronts, constitutional, economic, social and cultural. The welcome visit of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal in November commemorated some of the main events of the year. The Princess Royal delivered messages from Her Majesty the Queen to mark the attainment of self-government by the Eastern and Western Regions. Her Royal Highness formally opened the headquarters of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology at Zaria and the teaching hospital of University College, Ibadan. She also attended the centenary celebrations of the Niger Mission of the Church Missionary Society and visited Kaduna and Kano in the Northern Region.

The Governor-General of the Federation visited Fernando Po as guest of the Governor-General of Spanish Guinea from the 29th October until the 1st of November. A warm welcome was given to the Prime Minister of the Sudan when he visited the Federation in December accompanied by his Minister of Social Affairs and senior officials.

Hogan Bassey, won the World Featherweight title in June after his fight with Cherif Hamia ; news of the Nigerian boxer's victory was greeted with national rejoicing.

POLITICAL

The main political event of the year was the Constitutional Conference held in London in May and June attended by representatives of all shades of political opinion in Nigeria and representatives of the United Kingdom Government¹. The Conference resulted in further constitutional development towards the goal of full self-government. Regional self-government came into operation in the Eastern and Western Regions early in August. Later in the month, changes were made in the structure of the Northern Region Government and the Federal Government presaging full self-government ; 1959 was the year chosen by the Northern Region and 1960 was the date proposed for the Federal Government. Major constitutional changes for the Southern Cameroons were also agreed similar to those introduced in the three Regions under the constitution of 1954.

The constitutional amendments to the Federal Government structure created the office of

¹Report by the Nigeria Constitutional Conference held in London in May and June, 1957 (Cmnd 207). Her Majesty's Stationery Office and Federal Government Printer, Lagos.

Prime Minister, abolished the offices of Chief Secretary and Financial Secretary of the Federation and provided that that Attorney-General should cease to be a member of the Council of Ministers. The executive thus became composed entirely of Nigerian Ministers with the Governor-General as President.

Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, C.B.E., was appointed the first Federal Prime Minister. Born in Bauchi Province in 1912, Alhaji Abubakar had a distinguished career as an educationist before he entered politics. Leader of the Northern Peoples' Congress in the Federal House he held Ministerial office since 1954 first as Federal Minister of Works and then of Transport. The Prime Minister formed an all-party Government by bringing into the Council two members of the Action Group, previously the main opposition party, as well as members of the other two major parties, the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons and the Northern Peoples' Congress. Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh was appointed in September to be Minister of Finance, the ministerial office replacing the former Financial Secretary.

The Constitutional Conference agreed that special commissions should be set up to advise on problems of minorities, electoral boundaries and fiscal matters affecting the whole country. The three commissions started work later in the year.

The Conference recommended the creation of the post of Deputy Governor-General. Sir Ralph Grey, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E., formerly Chief Secretary of the Federation, was appointed to the new post in August. The Conference agreed to schemes allowing compensation for loss of career for entitled officers from overseas. The policy of Nigerianisation continued through out the Public Service. In an endeavour to quicken the pace, the Federal Government set up anew department in March under a Nigerianisation Officer which accomplished much useful work by the end of the year¹.

In June the Governor-General in Council, with the full agreement of the Southern Cameroons Executive Council, declared a French Cameroons political party, the Union des Populations du Cameroun, an unlawful society. This measure was designed to ensure that the violent methods used by the U.P.C. in the Cameroons under French Administration would not be extended to the Southern Cameroons.

ECONOMIC

The post-war years have witnessed a remarkable development in the Nigerian economy. Between 1947 and 1957 the revenue of the Governments has increased five-fold; the value of imports has shown a similar increase while that of exports has almost trebled. Nigeria's national income is thought to have increased in real terms (*i.e.* after discounting price changes) by the equivalent of 4 per cent per annum over the past six years and by 1957 was estimated to total not less than £812 million. The national income per head was estimated at just under £30 in 1956-57.

Trade figures in 1957-58 fell short by £9 million of the high level reached in 1956-57. The principal cause was the sharp drop in groundnut exports; the poor groundnut crop season in 1956-57 produced only two-thirds of the previous year's crop. The value of exports was also

¹Annual Report of the Nigerianisation Officer for the year 1957, Lagos: Federal Government Printer 1958.

affected by the fall in world cocoa prices; although Nigeria produced a record cocoa in 1956-57 the value was only two-thirds of the 1954 record value. The adverse trade balance increased from £18 million in 1956-57 to £25 million in 1957-58 with the increase in imports of capital goods for economic development. This adverse or passive trade balance was not unexpected. It reflected the use of past savings by Nigeria and also the procurement of foreign loans and investment; all of which are necessary if the economy of the country is not to be retarded.

The expansion of Federal revenues continued. In both 1956-57 and 1957-58 total receipts, including those revenues allocated under the constitution to the Regions, exceeded £70 million; this compared with £59.9 million in 1955-56. Expenditure including the statutory appropriations to the Regions, rose to £65.7 million in 1957-58 from £55.4 million in 1955-56.

The steady increase in industrial capacity continued throughout the year. A new £1 million brewery was in production at Aba, a £2 million cement factory was opened at Nkalagu and a large modern textile factory started operation at Kaduna. Electricity generated increased by 23 per cent over the 1956 figure; the number of units sold has trebled over the past six years. The railway carried a record high freight of nearly three million tons. Plans were made for a railway extension through Bornu linking the existing railway to the north-eastern corner of the country and a loan to finance the extension was sought from the International Bank. Road improvements continued at the cost of £13.5 million from federal funds over the past two years.

Good progress was made on the projects planned under the £114 million Federal Economic Programme. The shortages of building and engineering capacity were being overcome towards the end of the year. Capital expenditure on development was £17.2 million compared with £12.7 million in 1956. The Programme provides a comprehensive and integrated plan of development for the services falling within the constitutional responsibility of the Federal Government — notably, ports, railways, major trunk roads, aviation, posts and telegraphs and power. In this way, the Federal Government is developing the infra-structure on which satisfactory progress in the private sector of the economy is largely based. It should be remembered that apart from the Federal Government's own Economic Programme, the Regional Governments have mounted their own development plans which are estimated to cost some £90 million over the five years 1955-60. Co-ordination of planning by the Governments is maintained by the National Economic Council which met twice during the year. Grants to assist the development programmes are provided by the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. A balance of nearly £5 million was available from previous allocations and further territorial allocations under the 1955 Act totalled over £13 million. In 1957 an additional allocation of £.45 million was made to the Southern Cameroons. New Federal C.D. and W. schemes in 1957 included £34,000 for further aerial survey projects (Scheme No. D3183); £1,800,000 for a new road scheme (Scheme No. D3088); £584,000 for education in Lagos (Scheme No. D3211) and £65,000 from the central research allocation for a vaccine research scheme (Scheme No. R888).

SOCIAL

44,000 children in Lagos benefited from the introduction of the free universal primary education scheme in January. New schools were built of attractive modern designs and existing

schools were extended and improved. The new Teacher Training College on the outskirts of Lagos was completed and the supply of trained teachers increased during the year. A Science Centre equipped to train 200 students at pre-university level and a Domestic Science Centre for 500 students were built in Lagos. The expansion of higher education continued with the granting of additional government scholarships for studies overseas and the development of higher education institutions within Nigeria. The University College, Ibadan acquired a first class teaching hospital and opened new departments for education, for economics and social studies and for public administration. Courses at the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology were recognized for the purposes of the B.Sc. degree of London University.

The small-pox epidemic in Lagos early in the year was countered by intensive vaccination campaigns; although it was the largest small-pox epidemic recorded in the town, it had the lowest death rate. Later in the year, the world-wide Asian 'flu epidemic affected Nigeria but cases were mild and mortality was very low. Medical facilities were improved by the completion of the new Chest Clinic building and the School of Dental Hygiene. The yellow fever vaccine produced by the Government Laboratory at Lagos was recognized by the World Health Organization for international certification. In the Southern Cameroons a mass campaign against yaws was continued. Better health conditions in Lagos were created by progress made on slum clearance and new housing schemes by the Lagos Executive Development Board. One quarter of the 70 acre slum area was cleared during the year and the Surulere rehousing scheme was completed.

The Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation was inaugurated taking over the functions of the Nigerian Broadcasting Service. A national museum for art treasures was opened in Lagos. The national archives were moved into the completed part of the new building for the Record Office at Ibadan.

Part Two



ALHADJI THE HON. SIR ABUBAKAR TAFAWA BALEWA, K.B.E., M.H.R.



YORUBA GIRL

CHAPTER ONE

Population

WITH a population of over 34 million, the Federation of Nigeria is the most highly populated country in Africa and comprises about 15 per cent of the total population of the continent. Distribution of the population varies from a density of 12,704 per square mile in Lagos to 49 per square mile in the Southern Cameroons. The average density of 93 persons per square mile is the highest in Africa except for Ruanda Urundi and some small territories.

The estimate of population for 1957 is based on the actual census figures in 1952-53 with an annual increase of 4 per cent in Lagos and just under 2 per cent in the rest of the territory. Comparative figures for the past three years are as follows:

ESTIMATE OF POPULATION¹

Thousands

	End 1955			End 1956			End 1957		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Northern Region ..	8,781	9,181	17,962	8,944	9,352	18,296	9,111	9,526	18,636
Western Region ..	3,173	3,261	6,434	3,232	3,322	6,554	3,292	3,383	6,675
Eastern Region	3,659	3,911	7,570	3,727	3,984	7,711	3,796	4,058	7,854
Southern Cameroons	404	386	790	412	393	805	419	400	819
Lagos... ..	164	141	305	171	146	317	177	153	330
Total ..	16,181	16,880	33,061	16,486	17,197	33,683	16,795	17,520	34,314

The population is almost entirely African; the census showed the non-African population to be 15,000 or .0005 per cent of the total. The non-African population was made up of 10,320

¹ Comparative figures for mid-1956 (with the density of population per square mile shown in brackets) are Nigeria and Cameroons: 33,368,000 (89), Egypt: 23,516,000 (62), Ethiopia-Eritrea: 20,000,000 (44), Union of South Africa: 13,915,000 (28), Belgian Congo: 12,811,000 (13), Sudan: 10,263,000 (10), Central African Federation: 7,260,000 (16), Ghana: 4,691,000 (52), Ruanda Urundi: 4,433,000 (212). Source: the Demographic Year Book of the United Nations, 1957.

British, 1,500 Lebanese and Syrians, 920 Americans, 460 Irish, 430 French, 340 Dutch, 230 Indians and 1,150 other nationalities. By the end of 1957 the non-African population had increased to about 26,000.

The African population contains a large number of different linguistic groups. The larger groupings are the Hausa speaking people and the Fulanis of the North, the Ibos of the East and the Yorubas of the West. Figures for the main language groups in the census were as follows :

<i>Northern Region</i>									
Hausa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,489,000
Fulani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,023,000
Kanuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,298,000
Tiv	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	773,000
Yoruba (the main Group in the Western Region)	..	..							536,000
Nupe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	349,000

<i>Western Region</i>					<i>Eastern Region</i>				
Yoruba	..	..	4,498,000		Ibo	..	..	..	4,943,000
Edo	..	..	452,000		Ibibio	..	..	..	747,000
Ibo (the main group in the Eastern Region)			374,000		Annang	..	..	..	435,000

In the Southern Cameroons there is an even wider range of linguistic groups and no vernacular language is spoken by more than 60,000 people; many are spoken by a few thousand only. Almost all the indigenous languages are connected with the Bantu languages of Central, East and South Africa. There is no local language which can be understood over the territory as a whole. Duala in the South and Bali in Bamenda are the most widely understood of local languages. The nearest approach to a lingua franca is pidgin English which is richly developed in the territory.

MIGRATION

Figures relating to arrivals and departures through the principal Customs points are available, but exclude all movements by West Africans over land frontiers. Figures for 1955, 1956 and 1957 are given below :

				1955		1956		1957	
				<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>
By Land	..	..	..	2,564	2,523	3,518	3,251	3,601	3,445
By Sea	..	..	..	6,279	5,617	7,095	6,294	7,783	6,984
By Air	..	..	..	17,142	17,038	21,550	21,821	24,703	25,671
Total	..	..	..	25,985	25,178	32,163	31,366	36,087	36,100

VITAL STATISTICS

There is no system of compulsory registration except in Lagos. The recorded Lagos figures indicate that in the past 25 years (during which period the population of the town has doubled), the average death rate has fallen from 20 per 1,000 to 14.0 per 1,000 while the average birth rate has increased from 29 per 1,000 to 49 per 1,000. Some of the increase in the birthrate has been due to fuller registration of births which took place in Lagos and to the registration of children born out-side the boundaries of the township. Infant mortality has fallen during the same period from an average of 154 to 80 per 1,000 live births.

	1955	1956	1957
Births per 1,000 population	48	49	49
Deaths per 1,000 population	13	12	14
Deaths 1 yr. per 1,000 births	81	78	80

CHAPTER TWO

Labour Organisation and Wages

DURING 1957, a revised Agreement was made with the Government of Spanish Guinea providing better conditions for Nigerians employed on the island of Fernando Po. The Department of Labour made rapid progress in developing factory inspection services throughout the Federation. Trade Union Membership rose by 25 per cent and man-days lost as a result of trade disputes fell to 14 per cent of the figure in 1956. In the Southern Cameroons the year was the quietest on record with a loss of only 1,314 man-days.

EMPLOYMENT

The great majority of Nigerians are engaged in small-scale farming, working on their own account. At the last census five years ago, the total male labour force was 8.3 million of whom 75 per cent were engaged in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, 6 per cent worked in trade and commerce, 6 per cent were occupied as craftsmen and industrial workers and 9 per cent were employed in government or professional duties (*see* Table A at the end of this chapter).

As an index of the expansion of employment opportunities in business and the public service, the Federal Office of Statistics in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour started annual statements of the number of persons working for commercial firms, governments and corporations. The first of these statements, made on 30th September 1957, shows a total of just over half a million persons employed as follows :

Federal Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,000
Regional Governments	..	..	..	..	..	..	70,000
Local Governments	..	..	..	..	..	..	88,000
Public Corporations	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,000
Commercial Firms	..	..	..	..	..	..	178,000
Total							<hr/> 476,000 <hr/>

Table B at the end of this chapter contains the breakdown of these figures between industries and categories of employee.

Unemployment as it exists in industrial countries is almost unknown in Nigeria. There is always work on the land which is mainly held in common. In the towns, there is a great demand

for the man with professional, administrative or managerial qualifications and for the youth with secondary school education—indeed the demand far exceeds the supply, despite the rapid expansion of schools and higher education institutions and of overseas scholarships. Recorded figures for unemployment 1957 were 32,462, less than .01 per cent of the total population. Most of these cases were in the towns among the unskilled and semi-literate people who left the land attracted by the prospects of urban life and were unwilling to do manual labour. Employment exchanges are provided under the Department of Labour in most of the large towns. These are described later in this chapter.

Migrant Labour

The seasonal drift from the agricultural areas to the large towns was observed in many parts of the country. In most cases, the men returned to their farms after a brief spell of work in the towns.

Emigrant Labour

Under the supervision of the Department of Labour 8,386 Nigerians, mainly from Calabar, Owerri and Ogoja Provinces in the Eastern Region, were recruited to work in the Spanish Province of the Gulf of Guinea. Since the early days of Spanish settlement, the indigenous labour has proved insufficient and has been supplemented by workers from other parts of the West Coast; until 1931 the supply of labour came from Liberia and after that mainly from Nigeria. Most of the Nigerian recruits are employed as farm labourers on the island of Fernando Po which lies 40 miles south of the coast of the Southern Cameroons.

101 Nigerians from the Eastern Region were recruited for work in the Gabon in French Equatorial Africa.

Conditions of employment for these workers are governed by agreements made between the Government of the Federation of Nigeria and the Governments of the Spanish Province of the Gulf of Guinea and of the Gabon. In October the Agreement with the Spanish Province was revised and the main improvements effected were:

- (i) An increase in wages of approximately 25 per cent.
- (ii) The posting of a Nigerian Labour Officer to Fernando Po to assist the Vice-Consul.
- (iii) The elimination of penal sanctions for breaches of contract in accordance with the International Labour conventions.
- (iv) Compensation for incapacity suffered as a result of accidents arising out of a worker's employment.

As a result of the revised Agreement, the maximum number of workers recruited per month for the Spanish Province was increased from 600 to 800.

A Nigerian Parliamentary Delegation, led by the Federal Minister of Internal Affairs, Labour and Welfare, visited the Spanish territories of Fernando Po and Rio Muni in November 1957, with the object of studying at first hand the actual conditions under which Nigerians work in these territories¹.

¹ 'Report of the Parliamentary Delegation to Fernando Po and Rio Muni 1957' Lagos: Federal Government Printer.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Under the constitutional revision of 1954, labour matters were made a concurrent subject and were included in the portfolios of Regional Ministers. The Federal Department of Labour serves all three Regions and the Southern Cameroons.

Offices

The Central Office of the Department is sited at Lagos with Regional Offices at Ibadan, Enugu and Kaduna. Outstation Labour Offices are sited as follows:

(i) Federal Territory of Lagos

Lagos : Lagos Township.

(ii) Western Region

Benin : Benin Province with a sub-office at Akure for Ondo Province.

Ibadan : Ibadan and Oyo Provinces with a sub-office at Abeokuta for Abeokuta, Ijebu and Colony Provinces.

Warri : Delta Province

(iii) Eastern Region

Aba : Owerri Province and a sub-office at Port Harcourt in Rivers Province and that area of Calabar Province west of the Cross River.

Calabar : Calabar Province excluding the area west of Cross River.

Enugu : Onitsha Province and a sub-office at Abakaliki for Ogoja Province.

(iv) Northern Region

Jos : Plateau, Adamawa and Benue Provinces, and Bauchi Province except the Azare Division.

Kano : Kano, Katsina, Sokoto and Bornu Provinces and the Azare Division.

Zaria : Niger, Zaria and Kabba Provinces with a sub-office at Ilorin for Ilorin Province.

(v) Southern Cameroons

Buea : Victoria, Kumba, Mamfe, Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions of Southern Cameroons.

(vi) Fernando Po

Santa Isabel : Spanish Territories of the Gulf of Guinea.

(vii) Gabon

Libreville : The Gabon, French Equatorial Africa.

The Fernando Po and the Gabon Offices are charged with the special responsibility of caring for the welfare of recruited Nigerian labour working in these territories under international agreements between this Government and the Spanish and the French Governments of the respective areas.

Inspections

During the year, 3,674 inspections of establishments were carried out by Labour Officers and Labour Inspectors.

By the end of the year about 750 premises were registered as factories under the Factories Ordinance. Factory Inspectors, who received a preliminary course of training, were posted to the Regions for field duties. Nearly every registered factory was inspected at least once and a great deal of progress was noted. Administrative arrangements have been made with local authorities, whereby the factory inspector sees all plans of proposed factory buildings and offers his comments before construction starts.

Employment Exchanges

The employment service in the Federal Territory of Lagos continued to function, as in the past, on the basis of two separate but closely related exchanges. These are the Adult Employment Exchange and the Juvenile Employment Bureau. The Adult Exchange deals exclusively with adult male industrial workers while the Juvenile Employment Bureau, in charge of a female Labour Inspector, caters for the special interests of primary and secondary school leavers, juvenile domestic workers and female applicants.

Employment exchange service for both adults and juveniles were established at Abeokuta and Akure in the Western Region. The juvenile employment exchange at Ibadan was expanded to provide a full employment service for adult registrants. The two remaining employment exchanges in the Region, located at Benin and Sapele, continued to deal with increasing numbers of applicants for employment, including secondary and primary school leavers.

The only recognised employment exchanges in the Northern and in the Eastern Regions are located at Jos and Enugu, respectively. District labour offices in these Regions, however, maintain a register of unemployed seeking assistance in securing employment. This skeleton service will in time develop into fully fledged employment exchanges.

The employment exchanges registered a total of 32,462 unemployed persons during the year. This figure is composed of 27,405 adults (male and female) and 5,057 juveniles. The number of vacancies notified amounted to 3,858, and the number placed was 2,069 adults and 292 juveniles. 50,292 applicants failed to renew their registrations and their cards were consequently removed from the live registers of the employment exchanges. This last figure includes those registrations brought forward from the previous year.

Staff

The staffing position of the Department remained as at last year but with no bright prospects of a further improvement. Four Assistant Labour Inspectors and one Labour Inspector completed their degree courses in the United Kingdom and all were appointed Labour Officers. Two had, however, left the Department for other positions in the public services of the Governments of the Federation. Twelve new Assistant Labour Inspectors received a three months' training course under the Department's in-service training scheme.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Wages

Machinery for statutory wage fixing was introduced in the new law, the Wages Board Ordinance, 1957. This Ordinance which came into force on the 16th May repealed Chapter

XIII of the Labour Code Ordinance relating to fixing minimum wages. Following the enactment of the new Ordinance, a Wages Board was set up to regulate the remuneration and other conditions of employment of employees in the retail and ancillary trades in Lagos. The Boards' findings had not so far been concluded. The earlier Orders in Council made under the Labour Code Ordinance to regulate wages and working conditions in some eight trades in Lagos remain in force.

The main efforts of the Department of Labour continued to be directed towards encouraging voluntary collective bargaining as the most satisfactory method of fixing wages. A large proportion of the existing wage rates have been fixed by this method. Joint Industrial Councils operated in the electricity, coal and tin mining industries, and the Divisional Wages Committees continued to function exclusively in the Northern Region and in the Southern Cameroons, and Whitley Councils in the Federal Territory of Lagos and in the Eastern and Northern Regional Government Services continued to function successfully during the year. The Western Regional Government was in the process of establishing Whitley Councils for its Public Service.

Wage rates in the principal industries are given in Table C at the end of this chapter.

Hours of Work

The working hours of the clerical employees of the Nigerian Ports Authority and the Nigerian Railway Corporation were increased from 34 to 39 during the year. Because of this increase, the salaries of the employees concerned were advanced by one incremental step.

There were no other changes in hours of work during the year. In Government establishments, technical and manual workers worked a 44-hour week while clerical staff generally worked 34-hours. Elsewhere, working hours were regulated on the same pattern in the large establishments varying in the agricultural, timber, mining, building, railway, and river transport industries, between 37 and 48 hours per week for clerks, and between 44 to 48 hours for technical and manual workers. In Lagos, maximum working hours as regulated by law in some trades or industries such as tailoring, printing, catering, and building varied between 40 and 51, but in the small establishments or one-man concerns outside Lagos where working conditions were not so regulated, the normal working week in similar occupations might be as long as between 60 and 80 hours.

Shift work was common in the essential services such as electricity and water supply undertakings and in a few industrial establishments. In most cases, three shifts of eight hours were worked daily, and except in the essential services and in certain processes such as oil milling night work was rare.

In practically all establishments there was provision for a work-free day per week in addition to some 13 Public Holidays observed every year. Daily rated staff were not paid for work-free days even in Government service, but all employees of the Government and the principal firms were paid for Public Holidays. A minimum of seven days paid annual leave was granted to Government daily rated staff after their first year of service and until they had served for three years. Leave for subsequent service was then calculated at 14 days per annum. For Government established staff in the junior grades, paid vacation leave of 15-30 days per annum was allowed, and principal private concerns made similar leave concessions to similar grades of established and unestablished staff.

Statutory provision for holidays with pay applied to certain trades and occupations mostly in Lagos and the neighbouring areas. For example, one week's holiday with full pay must be allowed after 12 months' service to workers engaged in these areas in the printing, building and civil engineering trades. The employment of women on underground work or at night was prohibited by law and there was strict control of the employment of industrial work of juveniles and young persons.

Trade Unions

The increase in the membership of trade unions during the year was significant. 44 new unions were registered and the registration certificates of 13 unions were cancelled. There were thus 290 registered trade unions with a membership of 222,151 at the end of 1957 as against 259 unions with 177,655 members at the beginning of the year. Particulars of the registration numbers and paid-up membership of the registered trade unions are given in Table D at the end of this chapter.

Regarding the problem of recognition of full-time trade union secretaries by employers, the view was expressed in some trade union circles that, in order to ensure freedom of association, legislation should be introduced to compel employers to recognise trade union secretaries automatically. The unions have been told that such legal compulsion was not contemplated by Government although the importance of the issue was fully appreciated.

Fruitless efforts were made by the Department of Labour to weld together into one organisation the two rival central trade union organisations, *i.e.* the National Council of Trade Unions and the All Nigeria Trade Union Federation.

Joint Consultation

The continued growth during the year in the number of joint consultative committees was an indication of the fact that both employers and employees were slowly, but surely, recognising the benefits of joint consultation as a basis of good relations in places of work. It was gratifying to note that many of the existing committees functioned satisfactorily during the year.

In the Southern Cameroons, where 80 per cent of the wage earners are employees of the Cameroons Development Corporation there were excellent relationships between the Corporation and the Workers' Union. Increasing use was made of joint consultation and perhaps the most significant development was the assistance voluntarily given by the union executive or officials in settling disputes and resolving misunderstandings.

Trade Disputes

137 trade disputes were notified to the Department of Labour during the year. More than 50 per cent of these disputes affected the transport and constructional industries and commercial houses. Stoppages of work occurred in 52 cases. A total of 48,955 man-days, involving 22,784 workers, were lost as a result of the stoppages. This figure represents about 14 per cent of the man-days lost in 1956,

NEW LABOUR LEGISLATION

The following legislation was enacted in 1957:

Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 5 of 1957

The Ordinance, which came into force on 16th May, 1957, makes provision for the establishment of Wages Boards in any industry or occupation where, in the opinion of the Minister of Labour and Welfare, wages are unreasonably low or no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages and other conditions of employment. Since the enactment of this legislation, a wages board has been established for the retail and ancillary trades in Lagos.

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 25 of 1957

This Ordinance, which was passed into law on 3rd May, 1957, came into force with effect from 1st July, 1957. The various amendments sought generally to provide for increased benefits for the victims of industrial accidents, and to bring more workmen, hitherto precluded, within the scope of the principal Ordinance. The following is a summary of the new provisions:

(a) All manual and non-manual workers earning up to £800 per annum (previous maximum £500) are now covered by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

(b) The amounts of lump sum compensation payable were altered as hereunder indicated:

(i) in respect of a workman who suffers a fatal injury, 42 months' earnings or £800, whichever is less (in place of 30 months' earnings or £600) subject to a minimum payment of £200. A maximum payment of £30 in place of £15 was provided for burial expenses;

(ii) in respect of a workman who suffers a permanent total incapacity, 54 months' earnings of £1,600, whichever is less (in place of 48 months' earnings of £1,000). The minimum amount payable was increased from £75 to £300.

(c) Periodical payments in respect of a workman who is temporarily incapacitated were increased from one-half to two-thirds the difference between the pre-accident earnings and the earnings which the workman was capable of earning after the accident. The maximum amount payable was raised from £12 to £20 a month.

(d) Travelling expenses incurred by a workman in the course of receiving medical treatment were made refundable by the employer, provided the amount did not exceed £25.

(e) The second schedule to the Ordinance was replaced by a revised schedule providing for increased percentages of disability for various injuries.

The Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) (Federal Application) Ordinance, No. 46 of 1957

The Ordinance came into force on 14th November, 1957. Its purpose was to transfer to the appropriate Minister, the powers vested in the Governor-General, or Governor in the case of a Region, under the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance. Provision was also made for these powers to be delegated to the Commissioner of Labour or, in relation to a Regional trade dispute, to an officer in the public service of the Region.

The First Aid Boxes (Prescribed Standards) Order, 1956

This Order, which was made under the Factories Ordinance, 1955, came into operation as from 1st April, 1957. A list of essential items which first-aid boxes in factories must contain is prescribed in the Order.

The Factories (Sanitary Accommodation) Regulations 1957

These regulations were made on 23rd August, 1957, but did not come into force until 1st March, 1958. The Regulations prescribe the minimum standards of sanitary conveniences which should be provided for male and female workers in factories.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Employers are liable to pay compensation to workmen who are injured or to the dependents of workmen who are fatally injured in accidents arising out of and in the course of their employment (Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, Cap. 234 of the Laws of Nigeria (1948 Revision)). Formerly the employer was liable only for workers earning salaries not exceeding £500. This year the law has been amended to raise limit to £800 (*see* previous section).

Accident cases arising in Government Departments continued to be dealt with by the Department of Labour on behalf of the various Governments of the Federation. During 1957, 432 cases were reported compared with 393 in 1956; of the total, 31 cases were fatal. By the end of the year, a total sum of £15,117 was paid in respect of 28 fatal and 352 non-fatal cases.

A total of 371 accidents, of which eight were fatal, was reported to the Chief Inspector of Factories. Over one-fifth of all the accidents were directly caused by machinery. Accidents to persons falling or being struck by a falling body, or engaged in handling or carrying processes, accounted for about half of the total. Sixteen coloured safety posters, mostly depicting common accidents which have occurred in Nigeria, were produced and distributed to factory occupiers'.

A number of private concerns provided dispensaries, maternity homes, or hospitals for the benefit of their workers; these facilities were usually placed at the disposal of the workers' families as well. In other cases, employers had arrangements whereby a doctor called at the factory or estate at regular intervals. With the aid of the British Red Cross Society, first aid classes for factory workers were held at several centres throughout the country.

Modern cloakrooms, washing facilities and sanitary accommodation were erected during the year by some of the large firms. In the small factories, there has been an improvement in the facilities provided for workers. The number of canteens and mess rooms has increased and workers may either buy the food provided, usually at subsidised prices, or bring their own food and consume it in the mess rooms. The provision of drinking water and washing facilities was not always easy in areas where water was scarce.

Legislative Provision for Unemployment

The Industrial Workers, (Employment Exchanges) Rules, 1952, constituted the only legislative provision for unemployment. The Rules provided for the establishment of Employment

Exchanges where industrial workers might attend for registration and apply for employment and to which employers of labour could notify their vacancies.

Vocational and Industrial Training

Most Government Departments and Public Corporations operate training schemes for their staff.

More of the larger commercial and industrial concerns started their own apprenticeship training schemes during the year.

Training Within Industry "Institute" courses were conducted during the year. Group Trainers who successfully completed the course became qualified to present the programmes in one or more of the subjects concerned. Several of the larger firms now include a fully integrated T.W.I. course in their training programme for supervisory staff.

TABLE A—OCCUPATIONS
Primary Occupations of African Men—(1952-53 Census)

	<i>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal- husbandry, Fishing, Hunting</i>	<i>Craftsmen : skilled and semi-skilled workers engaged in producing articles</i>	<i>Traders and employees engaged in Commerce</i>	<i>All Government and Local Government employees and Professional workers</i>	<i>Other Occupations</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Northern Region	3,876,000	291,000	151,000	104,000	245,000	4,667,000
Western Region	1,154,000	119,000	145,000	54,000	125,000	1,597,000
Eastern Region	1,306,000	75,000	148,000	50,000	142,000	1,721,000
Southern Cameroons	129,000	12,000	27,000	7,000	40,000	215,000
Lagos Township	4,000	11,000	21,000	16,000	32,000	84,000
TOTAL	6,469,000	508,000	492,000	231,000	584,000	8,284,000
Percentage of working males ..	78	6	6	3	7	100

TABLE B—WAGE EARNERS
Number of Persons working on 30th September, 1957, for Undertakings employing Ten or more Persons : (All Races)

Type of employee	Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock Production, Hunting, Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Processing and Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity Water Supplies	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Banks, Insurance Companies, Commercial Establishments not included elsewhere	Transport, Communications, Storage	Government* Education, Medical Health Services, Broadcasting	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
<i>Males:</i>										
Managerial, Administrative and										
Professional ..	362	442	633	1,122	281	1,569	1,248	4,453	50	10,160
Technical and										
Supervisory ..	406	198	598	368	99	754	1,903	3,228	27	7,581
Clerks, Shop Assistants, etc.	1,131	644	3,214	3,440	1,005	13,909	10,237	28,577	319	62,476
Foremen, Chargehands, etc. ..	1,657	417	706	1,932	71	708	2,544	5,560	35	13,630
Artisans ..	830	1,111	6,630	22,730	2,248	3,636	6,893	3,597	69	47,744
Skilled Labourers	4,177	10,469	5,885	15,100	1,905	6,884	6,621	26,737	599	78,377
Unskilled										
Labourers ..	33,237	40,243	11,750	65,315	3,102	27,390	14,147	42,206	1,038	238,428
Apprentices ..	47	60	831	976	16	574	1,009	3,109	21	6,643
<i>Females:</i>	833	46	1,327	225	89	1,141	430	6,415	33	10,539
	42,680	53,630	31,574	111,208	8,816	56,565	45,032	123,882	2,191	475,578
Estimated Omitted		9,000								54,000

* Only Governmental services not falling within other headings are included here: e.g. employees engaged in building are included under 'Construction'.

TABLE C—WAGE RATES

Wage Rates in Principal Industries

<i>Major Industrial Group</i>	<i>Labour Grade</i>	<i>Rates of Pay</i>			
		<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Agriculture	General Labour	2	9	5	4 per day
	Special Labour	2	10	7	3 per day
	Artisans	7	6	16	0 per day
Forestry—Logging	Clerks	3	8	13	4 per day
	Messengers	2	9	4	1 per day
	Labourer (unskilled and Semi-skilled)	3	0	7	3 per day
	Craftsmen/Artisans	7	6	16	0 per day
Coal Mining	Craftsmen/Artisans	7	3	16	11 per day
	Special Labour	4	5	7	0 per day
	General Labour	4	4	4	9 per day
Metal Mining	General Labour	3	0	3	4 per day
	Special Labour	3	1	6	0 per day
	Artisans	7	6	16	0 per day
	Skilled Personnel	6	0	23	6 per day
Construction	General Labour	3	2	5	4 per day
	Special Labour	3	3	7	3 per day
	Artisans	7	6	16	0 per day
Transport (Rail)	General Labour	3	2	5	0 per day
	Special Labour	3	3	6	11 per day
	Artisans	£120	to	£300	per annum
	Craftsmen	£160	to	£300	per annum
	Apprentices	£98	to	£140	per annum
	Chargemen	£300	to	£360	per annum
Government Services	General Labour	3	2	5	4 per day
	Special Labour	3	3	7	3 per day
	Artisans	7	6	16	0 per day
	Clerks	£114	to	£660	per annum

TABLE D—TRADE UNIONS

<i>Industry</i>	<i>No. of Unions</i>	<i>Membership</i>
Agriculture (including plantations)	10	35,951
Forestry and Logging	5	2,960
Fishing	5	589
Coal Mining	2	3,378
Metal Mining	6	21,738
Crude Petroleum and Gas	1	1,096
Stone Quarrying, Clay and Sand Pits	5	363
Food Manufacture	4	333
Tobacco Manufacture	1	2,052
Clothing and Footwear	3	104
Manufacture of Wood and Furniture	8	4,186
Printing	4	1,177
Chemicals and Chemical Products	1	367
Manufacture of Metal Products	1	150
Manufacture of Transport Equipment	6	1,602
Building and Construction	22	8,037
Electricity	6	3,644
Water and Sanitation	2	576
Wholesale and Retail Trade	41	7,127
Banking and Insurance	4	734
Transport	53	38,621
Communications	8	4,922
Government and Local Government Services	45	36,801
Community and Business Services	14	40,560
Religious Organisations	2	502
Recreation Services	1	—
Domestic and Personal Services	13	2,219
Miscellaneous Trades and Industries	17	3,362
	<u>290</u>	<u>222,151</u>

CHAPTER THREE

Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FIGURES for actual revenue and expenditure of the Federal Government in 1956-57 and 1957-58 with comparative figures for 1955-56 are:

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
	£	£	£
Revenue ¹	59,949,887	70,566,598	70,944,798
Expenditure ²	55,386,554	62,924,875	65,673,107

Revenue

Revenue for 1956-57 (excluding Colonial Development and Welfare Grants) totalled £69,905,115 as compared with the previous year's total of £59,829,315, an increase of 11.68 per cent. Customs and Excise receipts totalled £50.8m. (an increase over the previous year of £6m.) representing 85 per cent of the total revenue. Direct Taxes in the form of Income Tax on individuals and companies amounted to £6½m., or 11 per cent of the total. Interest on investments, etc. brought in £3m., and Posts and Telegraphs receipts £2m. No other head of revenue brought in as much as £2m. The balance accrued from Mining Royalties and Rents, Licences and the earnings of various Government Departments.

Ordinary Revenue for 1957-58 totalled £70,944,798 as compared with £69,905,115 in the previous year, an increase of £1,039,683 or 1.49 per cent. Customs and Excise receipts totalled £51.7 million (an increase over the previous year of £900,000) representing 73 per cent of the total revenue. Direct Taxes in the form of Income Tax on individuals and companies amounted to a little over £6½ million or 9.4 per cent of the total. Interest on Investments, etc. brought in over £4 million and Posts and Telegraphs receipts £2¼ million. No other head of Revenue brought in as much as £2 million. The balance accrued from Mining Royalties and Rents, Licences and the earnings of various Government Departments.

¹ Includes Colonial Development and Welfare Grants.

² Includes Statutory Appropriations to the Regional Governments and the Southern Cameroons and contributions to the Development Fund.

Collections under the main heads were:

Head	1956-57 £	1957-58 £
Import Duties	33,188,035	34,493,670
Export Duties	13,215,081	12,749,240
Excise Duties	4,275,339	4,313,460
Miscellaneous Customs and Excise	111,486	138,633
Total Customs and Excise	50,789,941	51,695,003
Income Tax	6,557,479	6,665,649
Licences	128,011	321,651
Mining	1,560,930	1,153,457
Posts and Telegraphs	2,024,256	2,249,684
Earnings	1,187,767	858,290
Interest and Repayments	3,027,961	4,070,768
Miscellaneous	815,227	1,242,843

The Federal Government collects customs and excise revenue on behalf of the Federation as a whole. One half of all proceeds, except those of import duty on petrol which is distributed *in toto* to the Regional Governments, passes to the Regions by statutory appropriation. In 1957-58 import duties and excise duties were over £34 million and over £4 million respectively compared with over £27 million and £3 million in 1955-56. The increase in import duties is partly accounted for by the increased tempo of Government spending on development but the increase in excise duties is entirely due to increased spending by the population. The fall in the value of export duties is mainly because of the fall in world cocoa prices. The fall in mining royalties is caused by the serious recession in the columbite market and the restrictions imposed on the tin production under the International Tin Agreement. The general increase in commercial activities is reflected in the Posts and Telegraphs figures. The increase in Interest and Repayments in 1957-58 is due mainly to the high discount rates on United Kingdom Treasury Bills following the rise in the United Kingdom bank rate.

Expenditure

In 1956-57 actual expenditure was £52.9 million, and in 1957-58 £65.7 million compared with £55.4 million in 1955-56. The analysis of expenditure is:

	1956-57 £	1957-58 £
Recurrent Expenditure	25,950,305	30,542,148
Payment to the Regions	28,385,845	29,028,917
Contribution to the Development Fund	8,588,725	6,102,042
	62,924,874	65,673,107



CARTER BRIDGE FROM LAGOS ISLAND

Increases in recurrent expenditure are due mainly to increases in salaries, wages and pensions and also to running costs arising from capital development carried out under the economic programme.

Capital expenditure is financed from the Development Fund made up of reserve funds, loans, monies from the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Vote and contributions from annual revenue. The capital budget now forms a self-accounting separate section of the Federal Annual Estimates. The total estimated capital expenditure under the Economic Programme is £114,006,480 over the years 1955-62. Actual expenditure in 1956-57 was £12,679,950 and in 1957-58 £17,244,890.

Appropriations (1956-57:)

A sum of £32,216,930 was appropriated by Ordinance No. 21 of 1956. Subsequent excesses amounting to £1,873,460 covered by Supplementary Appropriation.

A general Warrant for £58,632,230 was issued on 1st April, 1956. Other warrants, covering expenditure from special funds, etc. were issued as follows:

- (a) on 1st April, 1956, an Imprest Warrant 'as required';
- (b) on 1st April, 1956, a Renewals Warrant for £118,480;
- (c) on 27th April, 1956, a General Warrant (Capital Expenditure) for £13,727,710;
- (d) on 29th July, 1956, a General Warrant (Capital Expenditure) for £2,041,900.

Appropriations (1957-58:)

A sum of £32,081,410 was appropriated by Ordinance No. 6 of 1957, and a sum of £1,388,980 by Ordinance No. 33 of 1957. Subsequent excesses amounting to £7,207,357 have yet to be covered by Supplementary Appropriation.

A general Warrant for £59,985,880 was issued on 27th March, 1957, and a Supplementary General Warrant for £1,361,980 on 21st October, 1957. Other Warrants, covering expenditure from special funds, etc. were issued as follows:

- (a) on 27th March, 1957 a Renewals Warrant for £99,700;
- (b) on 27th March, 1957 an Imprest-Warrant 'as required';
- (c) on 27th March, 1957 a General Warrant (Capital Expenditure) for £28,486,640.
- (d) on 21st October, 1957 a Supplementary General (Capital Expenditure) Warrant for £2,458,190.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

On the 31st March 1957, the balance sheet of the Federation showed an accumulated surplus of £12.5 million and on the 31st March, 1958 the accumulated surplus was shown as £9.865 million.

Government Reserves were amalgamated on 1st April, 1956 for the most part into a Development Fund, a Reserve Fund, two Renewals Funds and such Special Funds as the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund. The Development Fund contains the bulk of the former Revenue

c

Equalisation Fund and of the accumulated surplus from previous years and some small accounts and, after meeting the charge of the Advances made pending the raising of loans, stood at £29 million on the date of its formation. The balance of the Revenue Equalisation Fund (£10 million) constituted a new Reserve Fund.

The Development Fund is used primarily to finance the Federal Government's Economic Programme.

Public Debt

There were no changes in the Public Debt during the financial years 1956-58. At the 31st March, 1958 the Public Debt remained at £17,050,000 made up as follows :

				<i>Annual Charges</i>		
				<i>Amount as</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Sinking</i>
				<i>at 31-3-58</i>		<i>Fund</i>
				£	£	£
1923 4 per cent (1963)	..	..		5,700,000	228,000	57,000
1946 3½ per cent (1956-61)	..	..		300,000	9,750	7,500
1947 2½ per cent (1966-71)						
(Conversion Loan)	..	..		1,250,000	31,250	12,500
1949 3 per cent (1975-77)	..	..		3,000,000	90,000	30,000
1951 3½ per cent (1964-66)	..	..		6,800,000	238,000	68,000
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				17,050,000	597,000	175,000
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The annual Public Debt charge in respect of Interest and Statutory Sinking Fund contribution, is £792,000 or approximately 1.09 per cent of the Ordinary Revenue for 1957-58. The Statutory Sinking Fund totalled £4,389,583 at 31st March, 1958.

In addition to the public loan issues there was a balance outstanding of £2,344,125 at 31st March, 1957 on a loan of £2,700,000 made in 1950 by the former Cocoa Marketing Board repayable in 80 half-yearly instalments bearing interest at 2½ per cent per annum. There were also loans totalling £475,000 from the University College Ibadan, bearing an interest at 3 per cent repayable on dates varying between 1973 and 1990.

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS BUDGET

General Budget

The Southern Cameroons Budget has as its main source of revenue a statutory grant written into the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, which provides for the payment to the Southern Cameroons in each financial year of one per cent of Federal revenue from import duties on all commodities except motor spirit and tobacco. By a Resolution of the Federal House of Representatives of April 1955, if the above payment, together with any share of the profit paid by the Cameroons Development Corporation to the Government of the Southern

Cameroons in the course of any one financial year amounts to less than £580,000, the Government of the Federation of Nigeria will advance the difference, up to the end of the financial year 1957-58. The next most important single item in the revenue of the Territory is the sum accruing from the profits of the Cameroons Development Corporation which now form part of the general revenue of the Southern Cameroons.

The Southern Cameroons received assistance from the United Kingdom Government in the form of grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. For the period 1955-60 the sum of £1,982,000 has been made available. Other revenues include the Government capitation share of the direct taxes collected by the Native administrations, the miscellaneous earnings of the departments of the Southern Cameroons Government, local fees and licences.

The summary of the Budget for the financial year 1957-58 is:

General Budget Summary, 1957-58

Estimated Expenditure :						£	£
Recurrent Budget	..	..	..	..	..	991,610	1,452,280
Capital Budget	..	..	..	..	..	460,670	
Estimated Revenue :							
Recurrent Budget ¹	..	..	..	..	..	1,003,220	1,411,790
Capital Budget	..	..	..	..	..	408,570	
Estimated Deficit	..	..	..	..	..		£40,490

Local Authorities

The total revenue of local Native Authorities in the Southern Cameroons was estimated to be £304,700 and the expenditure £320,700 in 1957-58: Details are contained in the tables overleaf together with comparative figures for the two previous years.

¹ This figure includes the sum of £528,700 from Federal Revenue.

Native Authorities Revenue

Source					1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
					£	£	£
Total Revenue	..	..	..	..	304,700	299,500	237,600
Total Ordinary Revenue			..	..	298,500	276,400	221,100
General Tax	..	..	..	..	169,800	150,600	102,300
Jangali	..	..	..	..	46,800	46,800	47,600
Native Courts	..	..	..	..	27,400	22,700	23,400
Interest	..	..	..	..	3,500	1,300	1,500
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	32,200	33,900	31,600
Grants	..	..	..	..	18,800	21,100	14,700
Special Revenue — Arrears of 1955-56							
Tax	..	..	..	..	4,000	4,400	—
Trade and Industry	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Reimbursements and Codified Grants					2,200	18,700	16,500

Native Authorities Expenditure

Heads of Expenditure	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
	£	£	£
Total Expenditure	320,700	279,200	235,400
Total Ordinary Expenditure	249,200	217,200	178,400
Administration	24,800	22,000	15,600
Agriculture	1,700	2,300	3,000
District Council Funds	—	—	—
Education	43,400	39,800	25,800
Forestry	6,600	5,300	4,600
Judicial	32,800	27,900	24,700
Medical and Health	40,000	29,100	23,300
Miscellaneous	21,100	20,700	26,900
Pensions	3,500	3,100	2,200
Police	—	—	—
Prisons	100	—	100
Survey	1,800	700	400
Treasury	14,900	11,300	9,700
Veterinary	8,600	6,000	4,800
Works, recurrent	49,900	49,000	37,300
Heads of Expenditure	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
Recoverable Expenditure	—	13,700	14,300
Trade and Industry	—	—	—
Works, Extraordinary	71,500	48,300	42,700

TAXATION

Federal Income Tax was imposed in Nigeria by the Income Tax Ordinance of 1943 which provides for the assessment and collection of taxes from Companies, Corporations, non-Africans throughout Nigeria and Africans deriving income from and accruing in Lagos. Tax was payable in respect of :

- (a) gains or profits from any trade, business, profession or vocation ;
- (b) gains or profits from any employment ;
- (c) dividends, interests or discounts ;
- (d) any pension, charge or annuity ;
- (e) rents, royalties, premiums and any other profits arising from property.

Tax was charged only on net income, and was calculated and charged separately for each year of assessment.

Rates

Rates effective during 1956-57 and 1957-58 were unchanged from previous years, *i.e.* as follows :

Companies and Corporations : 9s in the £

Individuals : 4½d in the £ on the first £200

9d in the £ on the first next £200

1s 1½d in the £ on the next £200

1s 6d in the £ on the next £200

3s 0d in the £ on the next £400

4s 6d in the £ on the next £800

6s 0d in the £ on the next £1,000

7s 6d in the £ on the next £1,000

9s 0d in the £ on the next £1,000

11s 3d in the £ on the next £5,000

15s 0d in the £ exceeding £10,000

Collections of income tax over the past three years amounted to :

<i>Year ended</i>	<i>Revenue</i>
	£
31st March, 1956	6,756,954
31st March, 1957	6,557,479
31st March, 1958	6,665,649

Allowances were as follows :

Capital Allowances

Liberal tax allowances were given for qualifying capital expenditure incurred for the purposes of a trade carried on in Nigeria. Expenditure which ranked for these allowances included

expenditure on the purchase of plant, machinery and fixtures and on the construction of buildings, structures and works of a permanent nature, and initial and development expenditure on mines.

For the year in which ranking expenditure on an asset was incurred, an initial allowance was made at the following rates :

								<i>Per Cent</i>
Plant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Mines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25

For the same year and for future years during which the asset was in use for the trade, annual allowances were given on the reducing balance of expenditure (*i.e.* the original expenditure less allowances made for previous years) at the following rates :

- Plant .. Varying rates dependent on the life of the particular asset in question — rates applicable to particular assets to be supplied on request.
- Mines .. 15 per cent or such higher rate as may be appropriate in view of the rate of exhaustion of the mineral deposits.
- Buildings ... 10 per cent.

When the expenditure was exhausted, by the sale or abandonment of the assets, balancing allowances or charges were made. If the written-down value of the expenditure exceeded the amount (if any) realised on sale, a balancing allowance was made equal to the excess. If, on the other hand, the proceeds of sale exceeded the written-down value, that excess was added to income by way of balancing charge, which was, however, limited to the total of the allowances made on the asset.

In total, therefore, a trader was given tax allowances equal to the net cost of an asset spread over the life of the asset.

Individuals

In arriving at an individual's assessable income, deductions were allowed for:

(i) within certain limits, the cost of passages to or from Nigeria borne by him for himself or his dependents, and

(ii) contributions by an employee to a pension or provident fund approved by the Commissioner of Income Tax. (Contributions of an employee and employer to a provident fund were limited to 25 per cent per annum of the employee's remuneration).

Personal Allowances

Individuals paid an amount of tax calculated either on their assessable income at $4\frac{1}{2}d$ in the £, or at scale rates on the balance of their assessable income after deducting personal allowances, whichever amount was the greater. The personal allowances for the year of assessment 1957-58 were as follows :

- (i) in respect of a wife living with or maintained by the taxpayer, £200;
- (ii) in respect of each unmarried child (up to a maximum of four) who was either under 16 years of age or receiving fulltime education or serving under articles or indentures with a view to qualifying in a trade or profession, £40. In addition to the allowance of £40 an allowance equal to the costs incurred in connection with the education of such children outside Nigeria, up to a maximum of £210 per child;
- (iii) costs of maintaining a dependent relative, up to £100;
- (iv) life assurance premiums, limited to:
 - (a) one-fifth of the tax-payer's total income;
 - (b) ten per cent of the capital sum assured on death; and
 - (c) £10,000 (in respect of premiums on policies affected after 11th November, 1948), and any pension or provident fund contribution;
- (v) the amount of any income of the tax-payer's wife, up to £200.

Small Companies' Relief

With effect from the year of assessment 1949-50, companies incorporated and controlled in Nigeria on or after the 1st of April, 1944, were entitled to relief, where their profits did not exceed £1,000 per annum, of all tax for the first two years, of two-thirds of the tax for the next two years and of one-third of the tax for the fifth and sixth years. Where the profits were between £1,000 and £3,000, relief at a diminishing rate was given.

Pioneer Companies' Relief

With a view to stimulating the development of new industries in Nigeria, an important and generous relief was given to 'Pioneer Companies', *i.e.* companies which carry on a new industry which has been declared 'pioneer' by the Governor-General, and which has been given a 'pioneer certificate' by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

The maximum relief given was a 'tax holiday period' of 5 years, *e.g.* exemption from tax on profits for five years. This relief was alternative to the small companies' relief.

If a loss was incurred over the whole of the tax holiday period, it was carried forward and set against subsequent profits.

Allowances for capital expenditure incurred during the tax holiday period were deferred until after the end of the period, thereby ensuring a further measure of relief to pioneer companies.

Table A at the end of this chapter shows examples of the amount of tax payable by six classes of tax-payers for the year of assessment, 1957-58.

Customs Tariff

For the year ending 31st March, 1958, import and export duties accounted for 67 per cent of the total revenue. The rates were enumerated on Parts I and II of the Schedule to the Customs Ordinance (Nigeria Laws Cap. 48) and subsequent amendments thereto. Examples of duties in force on 31st March, 1958, are the same as those published in the Annual Report for 1956.

Provided that goods were officially exported for the use of Her Majesty's Forces or for the use of persons serving on Her Majesty's ships, they were exempt from duty.

Generous exemptions from payment of import duty were given in respect of capital goods and some materials for use in local industry. Examples include artisans and labourers tools, most types of industrial machinery, mining materials, specialized motor vehicles ordinarily used in the construction and maintenance of roads and the clearing of land, many types of packing materials and telecommunications and broadcasting apparatus.

In addition, the Industrial Development (Import Duties Relief) Ordinance which came into effect on 6th June 1957 empowered refunds of duty to be made in cases where it could be shown that such refund was necessary in order to enable a Nigerian concern to compete with goods or services provided outside Nigeria. The Ordinance also empowered refunds of duty on capital assets imported in connection with the creation or extension of a local industry.

TABLE A—INCOME TAX

*Examples of the Amount of Tax payable by Six Classes of Taxpayers
for the Year of Assessment, 1957-58*

Income	Single Man	Married Man	Married man with one child		Married man with two children	
			In Nigeria, Child Allowance due	Out of Nigeria, Maximum Educational Allowance due	In Nigeria, Child Allowance due	Out of Nigeria, Maximum Educational Allowance due
£	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
500	16 17 6	9 7 6	9 7 6	9 7 6	9 7 6	9 7 6
600	22 10 0	11 5 0	11 5 0	11 5 0	11 5 0	11 5 0
700	30 0 0	16 17 6	14 12 6	13 2 6	13 2 6	13 2 6
800	37 10 0	22 10 0	20 5 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0
900	52 10 0	30 0 0	27 0 0	16 17 6	24 0 0	16 17 6
1,000	67 10 0	37 10 0	34 10 0	19 13 9	31 10 0	18 15 0
1,250	108 15 0	75 0 0	69 0 0	37 10 0	63 0 0	23 8 9
1,500	165 0 0	120 0 0	111 0 0	75 0 0	102 0 0	37 10 0
1,750	221 5 0	176 5 0	167 5 0	120 0 0	158 5 0	75 0 0
2,000	277 10 0	232 10 0	223 10 0	176 5 0	214 10 0	120 0 0
3,000	577 10 0	517 10 0	505 10 0	442 10 0	493 10 0	367 10 0
4,000	952 10 0	877 10 0	863 10 0	783 15 0	847 10 0	690 0 0
5,000	1,402 10 0	1,312 10 0	1,294 10 0	1,200 0 0	1,276 10 0	1,087 10 0

CHAPTER FOUR

Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

DURING the year consideration was given to introducing a Nigerian currency which would replace eventually the West African currency shared with Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia for the past 45 years. At the invitation of the Federal Government, an expert from the Bank of England, reported on this proposal.¹

The early forms of currency in Nigeria were cowries (shells), the manilla (copper in horse-shoe shape) and the brass rod. All of these are now out of circulation although the manilla introduced by the Portuguese in the 15th century survived until 1949. The first known application of legal tender was an Order-in-Council and proclamation made in 1843 applying to 'Her Majesty's Colonies and Possessions' on the West Coast of Africa. A Gold Coast Proclamation of 1875 reapplying this Order-in-Council providing Lagos at fixed prices with a generous variety of currency which included the French five francs, doubloon, French Napoleon, U.S. Eagle and silver dollar as well as all sterling coins. In 1880 foreign silver coin was demonitised and sterling coins remained as legal currency. Total estimated circulation in the Colony in 1892 was £120,000.

The West African Currency now in use in Nigeria is issued under the authority of the West African Currency Board established in London in 1912. The currency comprises notes of 100s, 20s and 10s denominations; copper alloy coins of florin, shilling and sixpenny denominations; nickel threepenny pieces and both nickel and bronze pennies, half-pennies, and one-tenth pennies. All currency mints down to and including the threepenny piece are legal tender up to any amount; the remainder are legal tender up to one shilling.

The currency is interchangeable with sterling at par, subject to remittance charges. Currency is issued locally as required against payment to the West African Currency Board in London or against deposits of equivalent value with the agents of the Board in one of the four West African territories. In Nigeria the main Currency Board Centre was in Lagos and there were subsidiary centres at Kano, Jos, Maiduguri, Port-Harcourt, Enugu, Ibadan and Victoria (Southern Cameroons).

The slight reduction in the total currency in circulation compared with the 1956 report is

¹ Report by Mr. J. B. Loynes on the Establishment of a Nigerian Central Bank, the introduction of a Nigerian Currency and other Associated Matters. 1957. Federal Government Printer, Lagos

partially due to the decreased price received for the cocoa crop on the world market, and may also reflect an increased use by the public of banking facilities.

The increase in the demand for 20s notes continued, whilst there was a sharp fall in the circulation of Alloy. (2s, 1s and 6d), particularly in the 1s denomination. Coin circulation has fallen from 78 per cent of total currency in 1948 to 40 per cent to-day.

The following table shows the currency in circulation in Nigeria during the past ten years :

<i>Date</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Alloy Coin (2s.1s. & 6d)</i>	<i>Nickel and Bronze Coin (3d.1d. & ½d)</i>	<i>Total</i>
31st March				
1948	5,336,441	16,912,469	2,352,799	24,601,709
1949	8,241,070	21,016,731	2,514,640	31,772,441
1950	8,935,237	20,109,098	2,532,559	31,576,894
1951	13,957,974	22,710,457	2,571,680	39,240,111
1952	19,121,911	28,488,297	2,675,834	50,286,042
1953	20,812,230	27,929,248	2,623,641	51,365,119
1954	23,145,400	27,550,783	2,636,239	53,332,422
1955	30,428,060	25,355,733	2,581,498	58,365,291
1956	36,084,668	25,260,963	2,534,559	63,880,190
1957	37,741,502	22,982,727	2,489,582	63,213,811
<i>Percentage of 1957 Total</i>	59.7	36.4	3.9	100%

The Accountant-General of the Federation, as Currency Officer, was the local representative of the West African Currency Board, and the Bank of West Africa Limited acted as the Board's local agents except in the Southern Cameroons where Barclays Bank D.C.O. was agent.

Banking

The establishment of a Federal institution to perform central banking functions was projected and was reported on by Mr Loynes from the Bank of England. (*see* footnote on page 46).

Commercial banking in Nigeria is governed by the Banking Ordinance of 1952 in conjunction with certain sections of the Companies Ordinance. A bank must be a company and must hold a licence issued by the Federal Government. In 1957 there were seven licensed banks operating :

<i>Banks</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
African Continental Bank Ltd. ..	34 Commercial Avenue, Yaba, Lagos.
Agbonmagbe Bank Limited ..	168 Strachan Street, Ebute-Metta, Lagos.
Bank of West Africa Ltd. ..	Marina, Lagos.
Barclays Bank D.C.O. ..	58/60 Broad Street, Lagos.
British and French Bank Ltd. ..	33/36 King William Street, Lagos.
National Bank of Nigeria Ltd. ..	37 Marina, Lagos.
Merchants Bank Ltd. ..	13/15 Custom Street, Lagos.

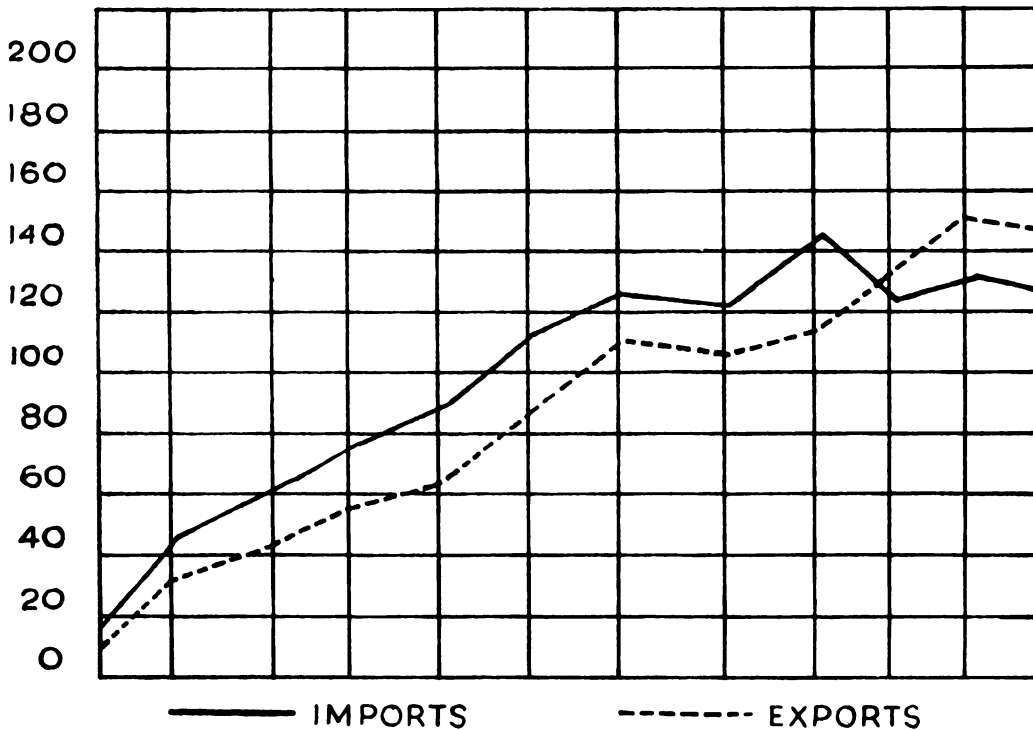
Of these banks four, African Continental Bank Ltd., Agbonmagbe Bank Ltd., National Bank of Nigeria Ltd. and Merchants Bank Ltd., were incorporated in Nigeria. The other three, were incorporated in the United Kingdom. The addresses given for the latter are those of their local Head Offices.

The Post Office Savings Bank operating under the Post Office Savings Bank Ordinance of 1948 is organised on lines similar to its counterpart in the United Kingdom. On the 31st March, 1957 there were 252, 238 depositors whose accounts totalled £4,556,846 a decrease of over £216,000 on the corresponding figure at 31st March, 1956. As 17,455 new accounts were opened and only 3,798 closed, the decrease in deposits must have been due to withdrawals on large deposit accounts. There was no evidence of a decline in the popularity of the widespread facilities which the Post Office Savings Bank offers for the investment of small personal savings. During the year, six new Post Offices and nine Postal Agencies offering Savings Bank facilities were opened bringing the total number of Post Offices and Postal Agencies through which the Savings Bank conducted its business to 215.

CHAPTER FIVE

Commerce

FOREIGN trade has expanded greatly since the second World War. The value of imports rose from £33 million in 1947 to £152 million in 1957 while the value of exports increased from £44 million to £127 million. Trade trends are illustrated in the following diagram :



In addition to the general expansion of trade, this diagram shows the trend towards favourable trade balances up to the end of 1954 and unfavourable balances since then. The main reason for this change is that since 1955 the planned development programme has got underway as building and civil engineering capacity increased. Up to 1954, public revenues were not fully spent partly through difficulties in executing works programmes. Annual surpluses of revenue and other monies were saved and invested overseas until they could be used. Now that staff and materials are available to carry out development works, public authorities have been financing larger programmes, partly by using the balances accumulated in earlier years. In 1956 and 1957 there was also an increase in private investment from overseas.

Imports

Imports in 1957 amounted to £151,618,753 compared with £152,713,477 in 1956 and £136,116,858 in 1955.

There were no visible scarcities in any established lines and the market for consumer goods, especially textiles, was well stocked throughout the year. There were periods of gluts of flour and stockfish due to over-ordering and, generally speaking, traders did not have a particularly profitable year.

Changes in the import control regulations during the year were, in the main, designed to liberalise imports. Control had, however, to be reimposed on the importation of gold and gold manufactures as it was found impractical to rely on the Trading in Gold Ordinance (Cap. 82) and the Exchange Control Ordinance (No. 35 of 1950) to regulate imports of these commodities. Imports from hard currency countries and the Soviet Bloc continued to be restricted to essential goods unavailable, or unobtainable on equivalent terms, from soft currency sources. The following table shows the value of imports from the principal countries of origin :

<i>Country</i>	<i>Value of imports into Nigeria</i>		
	1955	1956	1957
	£M	£M	£M
United Kingdom	63.5	68.3	65.6
Japan	16.7	20.2	17.6
Western Germany	9.7	11.7	11.1
India	7.9	7.2	6.03
Netherlands and Possessions	5.8	7.3	9.3
U.S.A.	5.5	5.4	8.1
Italy and Trieste	3.8	4.8	3.1
Hong Kong	2.2	3.2	2.3

Cotton piece goods regained the lead from rayon piece goods this year as the chief import. Iron and steel manufactures came second, rayon piece goods third, and fish fourth. Details of the value of major classes of goods are given in Table A at the end of this chapter.

Exports

In 1957 the total value of exports was £126,588,960 (£123,197,937 domestic exports and £3,391,023 re-exports) as against £134,572,627 in 1956 and £132,533,434 in 1955. Open General Export Licence No. 2 of 1956 (Goods and Produce of Nigerian Origin) was amended with effect from 17th October, 1957 to bring the exportation of lead ore under specific licensing. The principal destinations of exports were the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the United States of America, Italy and Trieste, Western Germany and France. The main exports and their value are shown in Table B at the end of this chapter.

General Conditions

The total trade for the year was £278 million—£9 million less than the 1956 record figure of £287 million. The adverse trade balance recorded in each of the last three years has continued to grow, as the tempo of development has increased, from £18.1 million in 1956 to £25 million in 1958.

The value of exports fell by £8 million from the total for 1956 mainly because the 1956-57 groundnut crop was only two-thirds of that of the 1955-56 season. The total value of imports also dropped by £1.1 million. Except for lorries, in which there was a very large reduction, imports of most other items were at much the same level as in the previous year.

The best buyer and chief supplier was again the United Kingdom, although compared with 1956 her purchases and supplies decreased in value by £7.5 million and £2.7 million respectively. Japan and Western Germany maintained their places as the second and third largest suppliers but here again the values dropped by £2.6 million and £.5 million respectively. Exports to U.S.A. dropped by £5 million but France increased her purchases by £4.4 million.

The quantity of cocoa exported was the highest ever, but because of lower world prices the value was only two-thirds of the 1954 record figure. The restriction imposed by the International Tin Council came too late in the year to have any appreciable effect on exports in 1957. Exports of columbite continued to decline in volume and value and there is no sign of any recovery to the level of 1954 and 1955 boom years.

Nigerians continued to play an increasingly important part in the overseas trade of their country while the established expatriate firms tended to concentrate more and more on wholesale business and the provision of technical services.

The services provided by the Federal Department of Commerce and Industries in the Regions were further expanded during the year by the opening of two new branches at Aba and Jos.

Trade Malpractices

Trade complaints decreased in volume considerably. Efforts to arrange amicable settlement of trade disputes continued, but in cases in which all attempts to effect reconciliation or compromise proved abortive, there was no alternative to advising recourse to legal proceedings. Where fraud was apparent, the Fraud Section of the Criminal Investigation Division of the Nigeria Police was brought in and the cases handed over to them for action.

Trade Associations

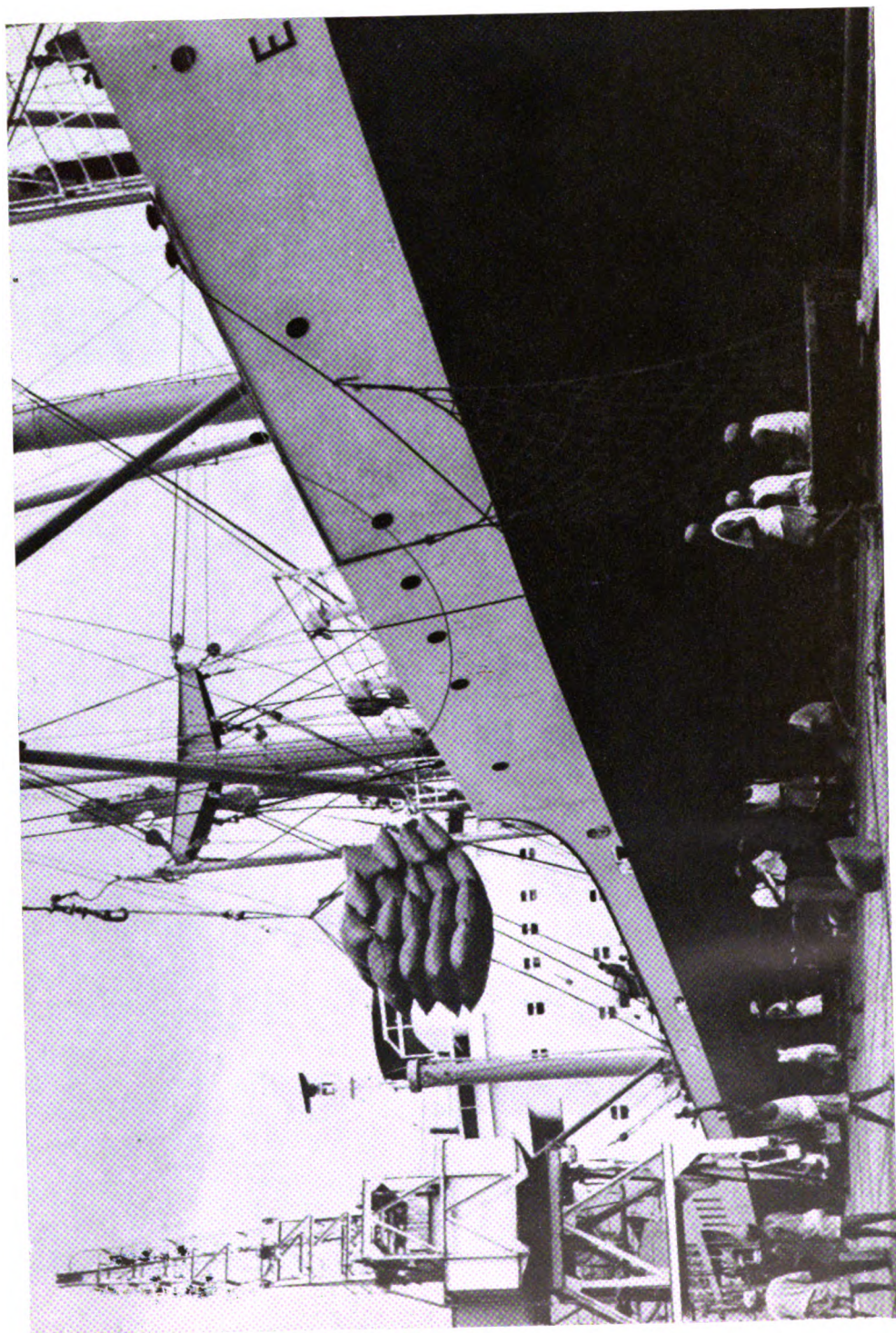
The Federal Department of Commerce and Industries continued to maintain liaison with existing Chambers of Commerce and trade associations and to encourage the establishment of new associations. Efforts were also made to resuscitate dormant ones. Officers of the Federal Department of Commerce and Industries in the Regions frequently attended meetings of associations and gave them advice and assistance in organising themselves. In so doing, the Department's officers were able to communicate the views of the Government on trade and industrial matters and to smooth out difficulties which the associations and their members might be experiencing in interpreting official announcements, etc.

Overseas Trade Representation

During the year the title of the Trade Commissioner for Nigeria in the United Kingdom was changed to Economic Secretary in the office of the Commissioner for Nigeria in the United Kingdom. The Commissioner's Office continued to be at 41 Buckingham Road, London, SW1 (Telephone No. Victoria 9615/7). The Economic Secretary is concerned not only with trade between Nigeria and the United Kingdom but with all external trade and external aspects of economic development.



FISHERMEN'S CANOES, VICTORIA BEACH



LOADING PRODUCE FOR EXPORT OVERSEAS, APAPA WHARF

TABLE A
PRINCIPAL IMPORTS 1955-1957

Description	Unit	1955		1956		1957	
		Quantity	£'000	Quantity	£'000	Quantity	£'000
Fish ..	'000 lb	58,656	5,341	70,924	6,764	88,647	8,476
Flour ..	'000 lb	64,849	1,766	87,769	2,002	98,450	2,342
Salt ..	Million lb	220	1,535	229	1,675	207	1,632
Sugar ..	'000 lb	97,088	2,439	116,874	3,053	72,471	2,578
Beer ..	'000 gal.	5,675	2,729	6,560	3,201	6,160	3,158
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	'000 lb	6,141	1,599	5,524	1,447	5,949	1,616
Boots and Shoes ..	'000 prs.	4,706	2,069	6,201	2,723	4,770	2,409
Bags and Sacks ..	'000	20,381	2,317	21,872	2,303	18,628	1,933
Cotton piece goods	'000 sq. yd.	205,407	18,035	149,391	14,406	149,345	14,443
Rayon piece goods	'000 sq. yd.	104,733	9,943	157,617	14,915	150,059	11,526
Buckets, pails and basins	'000 lb	1,441	82*	2,038	108*	2,846	144*
Corrugated iron sheets	Tons	44,875	3,709	49,877	4,480	39,163	3,766
Other iron and steel manufacturers	—	—	10,924	—	12,004	—	13,232
Commercial vehicles	No.	5,527	4,536	8,012	7,471	7,316	7,625
Cars ..	No.	6,680	3,654	7,023	3,720	9,637	4,135
Cycles ..	No.	180,652	1,911	180,919	2,029	106,038	1,193
Cement ..	Tons	425,095	3,631	488,572	4,307	510,215	4,638
Medicines and Drugs	—	—	2,612	—	2,645	—	2,804
Petroleum products	'000 gal.	110,416	5,837	126,525	6,712	140,000	7,826
Other items	—	—	51,450	—	56,748	—	52,985
Total Imports	..	—	136,117	—	152,713	—	151,619

• Household Utensils of Iron and Steel galvanised (including buckets, pails and basins).

TABLE B
PRINCIPAL EXPORTS 1955-57

Description	Unit	1955		1956		1957	
		Quantity	£'000	Quantity	£'000	Quantity	£'000
Cocoa ..	Tons	88,413	26,187	117,133	23,985	135,300	26,036
Bananas (fresh) ..	'000 lb	152,026	2,344	153,644	2,403	178,743	2,799
	'000 bunches	3,420		3,668		4,022	
Cotton ..	Tons	33,174	9,380	27,852	7,113	25,196	6,337
Hides and Skins ..	Tons	9,451	3,210	8,544	3,025	9,219	3,113
Columbite ..	Tons	3,046	5,167	2,405	1,762	1,145	761
Tin Ore ..	Tons	11,402	5,870	13,364	7,223	13,577	7,031
Groundnuts ..	'000 tons	397	23,134	448	27,764	302	20,139
Palm Kernels ..	'000 tons	433	19,196	451	20,440	406	17,959
Palm Oil ..	'000 tons	182	13,151	185	14,866	166	13,810
Rubber ..	'000 lb	68,065	5,577	85,472	6,411	89,643	7,025
Timber ..	'000 cu. ft.	16,021	4,607	13,319	3,897	14,832	4,238
Other items ..	—	—	11,993	—	13,372	—	13,950
Total Domestic Exports ..		—	129,816	—	132,261	—	123,198

CHAPTER SIX

Agriculture

LAND

ABOUT ten per cent of land is under farm and tree crops. Some fourteen per cent lies fallow; scarcity of manure, except in some areas mainly in the Northern Region, limits the number of years which annual crops can be grown off the same land without rest, and to maintain yields, twice as much lies fallow as is being used in any one year. Forest Reserves occupy nearly eight per cent of the country and forests outside the Reserves a further area. Not all the remaining land is suitable for cultivation but there is at present no overall shortage of land, although in some places in the south and around the towns, overcropping causing declining fertility is apparent.

A survey of land use over the whole country is in progress by the Federal Department of Statistics and will be completed by 1960. At present there is no information to be added to that obtained from the sample survey of agriculture in Nigeria, carried out in 1951-52 by the Department of Statistics under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. This provided a broad indication of the area and percentage of land devoted to various usages. The position was as shown in the following table :

<i>Land Classification</i>	<i>Nigeria</i>		<i>British Cameroons</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Area</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>%</i>
	<i>Sq. miles</i>		<i>Sq. miles</i>		<i>Sq. miles</i>	
Under farm crops	30,723	9.4	1,108	3.2	31,831	8.8
Under tree crops (a)	3,935	1.2	451	1.3	4,386	1.2
Fallow	45,296	13.8	4,653	13.7	49,949	13.8
Forest Reserves	24,942	7.6	2,159	6.3	27,101	7.5
Non-agricultural	3,171	1.0	190	0.6	3,361	0.9
Grazing	—	—	1,253	3.7	1,253	0.3
Uncultivated bush and waste	220,402	67.0	24,267	71.2	244,669	67.5
Total covered by Survey	328,469	100.0	34,081	100.0	362,550	100.0
Excluded from Survey (b)	10,700	—	—	—	10,700	—
Total Land	339,169	—	34,081	—	373,250	—

(a) Includes 152 sq. miles of plantations under tree crops (34 sq. miles in Nigeria and 118 sq. miles in the Cameroons). Plantation land not actually under crops is included in uncultivated bush and waste.

(b) The land excluded from the sample survey consists for the most part of coastal swamps, but includes a small area of cultivated land and non-agricultural land.

There is soil erosion and poverty of soil throughout the country. Farmers are being taught and encouraged to counter erosion by contouring and to raise fertility by using fertilisers and improved farming methods.

Water Conservation

There was an almost complete absence of hydrographic data collected on a scientific scale. Records available had been taken at isolated points for specific purposes, but there was no authority concerned with their systematic compilation. Among the matters with Regional Legislatures were empowered to deal under the Nigeria (Constitution) Order-in-Council, 1954, was the conservation of soil and water resources. Under this constitution, inter-regional inland waterways and water control affecting supply of water to more than one Region were both retained as Federal subjects.

The only legislation governing the ownership of water or water rights in the country was the Minerals Ordinance, section 3 of which provides that 'the entire property in and control of all rivers, streams and water courses throughout Nigeria is and shall be vested in the Crown save insofar as such rights may in any case have been limited by any express grant made before the commencement of this Ordinance.'

Provisions on the Statute Book which govern the taking of water were :

(i) Part IV of the Minerals Ordinance, whereunder water licences may be granted to a mining lessee, enabling him to take a specified quantity of water and convey it to the area of his lease for mining purposes.

(ii) Sections 14 (2) (c) and 51 of the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria Ordinance. The first of these sections empowers the Corporation to abstract water from any lake, river, stream, or other natural source for any works necessary for carrying out their duties under the Ordinance, and to do all such acts as may be necessary for the purposes of utilising and returning the water so abstracted. The second empowers the Governor in Council to declare any lake, river, or waterway as a prescribed source of water, whereafter no person shall dam up or otherwise interfere with any such water without prior notice served upon the Corporation and leave to do so given by the Corporation or the Governor.

There was no legislation for the control of catchment areas, but the Forestry Ordinance and the Control of Settlement Regulations made under the Land and Native Rights Ordinance provided some control. The Control of Settlement Regulations applied only to the Northern Region and the Cameroons.

Land Tenure

Lack of appropriate terminology makes a description of Nigeria land tenure difficult. The terms of English land law are apt to be misleading when applied to Nigerian concepts. The word 'ownership' cannot be correctly applied to the system of rights the Nigerian has over land. The average occupier has a possessory right or title which he enjoys in perpetuity and which gives him powers of use and disposition hardly distinguishable from those of an absolute free holder, except that of absolute alienation. He cannot alienate his holding so as to divest himself and his family of the right of ultimate title. This ultimate title of the family may be the right to the redemption in case of mortgages or a right to the reversion in cases of grant *inter vivos*. It is this family or group concept that is customarily called 'communal' tenure.

Several factors, among which are increase in population, cash economy and the consequent commercial value of land and economic crops, the growth of towns and the infiltration of English customs of land tenure, have tended to emphasise personal rather than group rights and liabilities. This is particularly so in Lagos where shortage of land and heavy competition to acquire land for building has put prices at a premium.

The result was that in 1957 title might vest in an individual, a group of full brothers or a kin group embracing several dozen or even several hundred people, maybe a whole village. Similarly certain rights such as pasture and hunting might be common, others not. In most parts of Nigeria the collection of firewood was likewise common to any member of the community and the cutting of thatch grass or building poles might be the same, irrespective of who held the right to farm the land where they were growing. Where title was vested in the community, individuals usually had exclusive rights as against other members of the community so long as they continued in occupation of any particular parcel of land, and it was only unoccupied land which remained communal. The principle was that continuous physical occupation established an interest personal to the occupier and the common rights became thereby reduced or extinguished. The most common situation is for members of a family or lineage to convey land of which they are joint owners; but it is not clearly established in law what person or persons have the right to act as trustees for the family members.

Confusion over issues such as these frequently leads to court actions; the uncertainties frequently hinder the development of land. The differences in conception of land tenure between the chiefs and family heads—usually the grantors—and the educated business men—the grantees—is becoming less in the larger and more commercially developed towns; but here the vagueness of the law, as administered in the courts, leads to increased litigation.

In the Cameroons rights in land which had reverted to fallow might be very nebulous so that, generally speaking, unless the man who originally cleared the bush intended to reform it at once, any other member of the community was free to take it over. Similar concepts applied wherever there was bush to be had for the taking. The basic concept everywhere was that the man who cleared land had the right to use it. It was the permanence of this right which varied. Where the population was dense, or the farmland of such poor quality that even a relatively low population per square mile was still short of farmland, rights in fallow were as strong as those in land under actual cultivation. How far the collective interest would be allowed to over-ride

them in the interests of a more intensive agriculture or for the purposes of reallocation depended entirely on the social organisation and degree of authority wielded by its head. In parts of the country where administrative units were small, the authority wielded in such matters by chiefs or village elders was usually slight.

Alienation of Land

Traditional British policy has been that no alien may acquire land outside the area of the Colony in full fee simple. Leases to aliens were subject to a maximum period of 99 years and in the Northern Region and Cameroons Territory could be made only by the Governor or Governor-General. Elsewhere any land leased to an alien automatically became Crown land and thereby subject to the disposition of the Governor who held and administered such land for 'the use and common benefit' of the native peoples.

The area of Crown land in Lagos was approximately 14 square miles out of a total area of 27 square miles. Slightly under three square miles had been leased, of which leases to public corporations such as the Lagos Executive Development Board, the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria, the West African Airways Corporation and the Lagos Town Council accounted for approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, leases to firms and individuals (mainly alien firms) for $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles and leases to missions and clubs for the balance. The unlet area of known land was used for direct Government purposes.

In the Southern Cameroons the total area of the Territory is 16,581 square miles. Of this under 3 per cent is held by Government, the Cameroons Development Corporation, trading companies, missions and non-indigenous inhabitants. The Cameroons Development Corporation is the largest holder with an area of some 395 square miles.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is by far the most important sector of the economy providing most of the country's food supply and 85 per cent of the total value of exports. Four-fifths approximately of the crops are consumed locally and one-fifth is exported. Each Regional Government and the Government of the Trusteeship Territory of the Southern Cameroons has its own agricultural department under the 1954 constitutional arrangements. The Federal Government maintains a Department of Agricultural Research at Moor Plantation near Ibadan and contributes to the two inter-territorial research bodies dealing with oil palm and cocoa.

General

The main foodcrops together with the values to the nearest £ million attributed to them in 1956/57 are:

<i>Crop</i>							<i>£ million</i>
Yams	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
Cassava (gari)	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Guinea corn	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Millet	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Cocoa yam	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Beans/Cowpeas	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

The grain crops, guinea corn and millet, are the staple foodstuffs north of the Niger and Benue Rivers while the root crops, mainly cassava and yams, are the staple diet in the southern areas.

Nigeria is the world's largest exporter of palm oil, palm kernels and groundnuts and produces one-seventh of the world's supply of cocoa. The oil palm is grown mainly in the Eastern Region, groundnuts in the Northern Region and cocoa in the Western Region. Other export crops are cotton, most of which is grown in the north, rubber, coming mainly from the west, and bananas produced mainly in the Southern Cameroons. Figures for the value of the main export crops are given in Chapter 5 Commerce, Table A Principal Domestic Exports.

Most of the crops are grown on small scattered holdings by individual farmers using simple tools, the hoe for tilling and the machet (cutlass) for clearing bush. There are problems of erosion and poverty of the soil in many parts of the country. Production is reduced in some crops by disease and insect pests. Official policies are directed towards broad objectives :

- (a) to increase the supply of food crops to keep pace with the increase in population,
- (b) to increase the quantity and improve the quality of food crops to raise the standards of nutrition,
- (c) to increase the quantity and improve the quality of export crops to raise the national income.

A wide variety of policies is being followed in different areas to achieve those ends. Government measures to aid the farmer include research into improved strains and varieties, control of pests and diseases, distribution of improved seed and fertilisers, demonstration of farming techniques, the encouragement of mixed farming and of co-operative organization.

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

Agricultural Department

The Southern Cameroons has its own Agricultural Department with headquarters at Buea. The Department runs an 800 acre experimental farm at Barombi Kang near Kumba in the southern forest country and an experimental station at Bambui in Bamenda Division. These establishments introduce and test new variety of crops for local use and export, issue stocks of plant to farmers, investigate improved methods of farming and measures for disease and pest control. New varieties and proved methods of crop improvements are shown to local farmers at nine Demonstration Centres in key points of the territory. During the year shortages of qualified staff and money limited the work done at Bambui.

Soil conservation is being practised in the highlands. Regulations for contour farming were passed by local authorities and the idea of farming on ridges on the contour is gradually becoming understood.

Development Agency

In October 1957 the Southern Cameroons Development Agency began operations under the chairmanship of a Cameroonian appointed by the Governor-General. The Agency took

over the operations of the Production Development Board which during the year had made grants and loans totalling £37,000 to co-operative societies, a grant of £2,000 for agricultural training and a grant of £27,000 towards bridge construction.

Cameroons Development Corporation

At the end of the second World War, estates held by the Custodian of Enemy Property were purchased by the Governor of Nigeria to be administered for the common benefit of the people of the Southern Cameroons. In 1946 the Cameroons Development Corporation was established by Ordinance to administer the estates on a commercial basis, devoting the profit to such public purposes as the Governor should direct. From the Corporation's working in 1957 a net profit of £38,027 was made and credited to the general revenue of the Southern Cameroons.

Bananas are the principal product of the Corporation. In 1957, 53,511 tons were shipped, the second highest figure on record. The tonnage of rubber exported, 1,856, was the highest yet. Palm products totalling 4,632 tons though higher than the 1956 tonnage of 4,194 fell below the estimated figure. Other products from the Corporation plantations are cocoa, pepper, tea and timber. The Corporation opened a new oil palm Mill at Idenau in 1957 and the Tea Processing Factory at Tole was nearing completion at the end of the year.

The Corporation runs 10 primary schools, 100 adult literacy classes and technical classes in engineering subjects. Four general hospitals, six auxiliary hospitals and 42 medical aid posts serve the employees. Mobile cinema units travelling by van and launch gave 935 shows during the year.

RESEARCH

Federal Agricultural Research Department

Under the 1954 constitution, research is a concurrent subject, *i.e.* one in which the Federal and Regional Governments can participate. But funds for research are limited and there is a great shortage of scientists. To make best use of available money and staff, a Council of Natural Resources was set up in 1955 representing all the Governments. This Council, advised by technical committees, co-ordinates research programmes for agriculture, veterinary science, forestry and fisheries. The Agricultural Technical Committee works under the chairmanship of the Director of Federal Agricultural Research and comprises members of the Agricultural Departments in the Regions and the Southern Cameroons as well as representatives of the University College, Ibadan.

The Federal Research Department has headquarters on Moor Plantation near Ibadan. The Department's £694,000 development programme now in hand provides for the expansion of the existing facilities and for a building programme at the Federal Rice Research Station at Badeggi in the Northern Region. Shortage of qualified staff continued in 1957 to be the main hindrance to development; at the end of the year there were still 12 vacant posts on the establishment of 30 senior staff.

Improved Strains and Varieties

Improvement of food crops is the main object of the Department's present research programmes. Higher yielding strains of cassava were selected for further trial. The recruitment of an additional botanist enabled more work to be done on the improvement of the yam crop. Under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme work continued on maize improvement. As a result of the Department's recent studies, cassava and maize varieties have been made available with a potential yield double that at present cultivated by the farmer.

During 1957 research work on rice was limited to field work because the laboratory was not completed. Good progress, however, was made on the buildings which are due for completion in 1958. Sixteen field trials were made to test new varieties, fertilisers and culture methods. The experimental fields were improved and detailed observations were maintained on 247 varieties including 30 new introductions. Particular attention is being paid to the standardisation of grain type in six different ecological zones for rice culture with a view to the improvement of milling quality. In addition, a producer-buyer-consumer survey is being planned to determine the major grain type preferences.

In addition to research on the established crops, investigations and trials were made on sweet potatoes, a root crop of potential importance, and on improved varieties of tomatoes and citrus fruits, useful health-protective foods.

Pests and Diseases

Closely related to the search for improved strains and varieties is the Department's work on plant pests and diseases. Further progress was made in the study of cassava mosaic virus which causes a widespread disease of one of the main sources of carbohydrate food in Nigeria. The Plant Pathologist and the Plant Breeder worked as a team to evolve suitable techniques for the production of new disease-tolerant types of cassava. The Plant Pathologist also determined the cause of a serious seedling wilt disease of cocoa due to the fungus *Phytophthora palmivora* and evolved satisfactory control measures which have now been adopted in the cocoa-growing regions. Other diseases studied included a suspected virus disease of yam, citrus gummosis and pineapple fruitlet brown rot. In the Maize Research Unit, pathological work included studies on the inheritance of rust resistance and several new fungus diseases which have recently come into prominence in the course of the Unit's investigations.

Soil Fertility

A new grass fallow experiment was laid down to investigate the effect of various grasses on soil fertility, in particular the soil organic matter.

West African Cocoa Research Institute

The Federal Government contributes along with the Governments of Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia to the cost of W.A.C.R.I. which serves all four territories. With headquarters in Ghana, the Institute carried out variety trials in Ghana and Nigeria, continued fertiliser trials and testing of plants for resistance to virus infection.

West African Institute for Oil Palm Research

Established at Benin in the Western Region of Nigeria, W.A.I.F.O.R. is organized on the same lines as W.A.C.R.I. The Institute produces from its nurseries seeds of high-yielding strains for distribution and carries out research into growth conditions and disease prevention.

West African Stored Products Research Unit

At present considerable quantities of foodstuffs and export crops are lost each year through damage in storage mainly from insects and rats. The West African Stored Products Research Unit was set up to advise on improved methods of storage and is financed in four equal shares by the Federal Government and the Marketing Boards of the Eastern, Northern and Western Regional Governments.

For administrative purposes, the Unit is attached to the Department of Marketing and Exports and for technical direction, the Unit is under the Stored Products Sub-Committee of the Colonial Office. Its programmes are reviewed annually by a committee on which the Department of Marketing and Exports and the Regional Marketing Boards are represented. The senior staff of the Unit consists of a team of chemists and entomologists. In addition to a Headquarters office and laboratory in Lagos, regional offices and laboratories are maintained at Kano, Ibadan and Port Harcourt.

In all three Regions practical results have been achieved as a result of changes made on the basis of W.A.S.P.R.U's findings. An example is the measure of control achieved by spraying and fumigation over the infestation of groundnuts by *Tragoderma granarium*.

MARKETING

Food Crops

The system of distributing and marketing foodstuffs internally has evolved over many years long before cash crops became significant and official assistance has been confined to the supervision of market-places. Surplus crops are taken to the nearest market and bartered or sold for cash. In Lagos, as in most southern areas, most of the trade is done by women.

With the development of railways and roads a substantial inter-Regional trade has grown up. The most important is the kola nut trade; these nuts are grown mainly in Abeokuta Province in the Western Region and large quantities are transported north by road and rail. Guinea corn, dried meat and fish, vegetables and cowpeas are moved from the north to the south while rootcrops, palm oil and fruit are sent from south to north.

EXPORTS CROPS

Organization

The bulk of export crops is handled by the five Marketing Boards. These Boards originated with a war-time arrangement under which the West African Produce Control Board was set up to arrange the purchase and disposal abroad of the principal export crops. Four Marketing

Boards were set up between 1947 and 1949 to handle on a country-wide basis the main agricultural exports, cocoa, oil palm produce, groundnuts and cotton. When the 1954 Constitution was introduced, these 'commodity' Boards were replaced by Regional Boards, one in the Southern Cameroons and one in each of the Regions. Each Regional Marketing Board handles all the export crops produced in the Region up to the port of shipment. A central Marketing Board arranges shipment and marketing overseas and passes on to the Regional Boards the total sums it receives for the sales of produce, less expenses. The Department of Marketing and Exports serves as the common executive of the five Boards.

Functions

The most important aspect of the Marketing Board system is that the Boards have been able to announce before the buying season for each crop a fixed minimum price which will be payable throughout the season. This has avoided constant fluctuations in prices during a buying season, which were a feature of pre-war marketing. By acting as a buffer between producers and world prices, the Marketing Boards have also been able to reduce fluctuations in producer prices from one season to another. In years of high overseas prices, they have not made payments equivalent to world parity, while in some other years they have paid out to producers at higher than world parity, and borne the loss from their accumulated reserves. Table A at the end of this chapter shows the prices paid for the principal crops in 1957 with comparative figures for previous years.

The Marketing Boards have also been able to use their powers to fix the prices payable for the different grades of produce at levels which encourage the production of the higher quality. As a result of this, considerable improvements have been achieved in the quality of Nigeria's main exports.

The Marketing Boards have also become an important instrument for financing research and development generally. Not only are they instrumental in collecting Regional Produce Taxes, which could scarcely be collected except through them, but, more particularly, they have made substantial grants, endowments, and loans for research and development generally. By the end of 1957, the outright grants already made by the Marketing Boards totalled approximately £15 million and commitments for future grants total £7½ million. In addition, almost £25 million has been provided as loans and investments in development projects and programmes.

Central Marketing Board

The Central Marketing Board took over produce for shipment at the ports. Figures for tonnage of principal commodities are given in Table B at the end of this chapter.

In 1957, as in previous years, the Central Marketing Board sold a large part of its shipments of oils and oilseeds under the terms of bulk contracts to the major industrial users in the United Kingdom. These contracts expire at the end of 1957 and will not be renewed as the Board's buyers regard day-to-day purchasing as being better geared to the present day needs of competitive industry.

Sales which are not covered by the bulk contracts are made on the open world market and here the Board's policy is governed by normal commercial considerations. All sales overseas

are made through the Nigeria Central Marketing Board's overseas selling organisation, the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited, 5 Buckingham Gate, London, SW1. Sales on the open world market have increased steadily in recent years and in 1957 they accounted for 60 per cent of the total export tonnage of groundnuts, palm produce and cotton seed. As in previous years, exports of cocoa, cotton lint, benniseed and soya beans were sold entirely on the open world market.

Southern Cameroons Marketing Board

The Board is responsible for the marketing of all cocoa, palm oil and palm kernels produced for export. One of the main purposes of the Board is to encourage local producers to take a greater part in export trade. The Board gives an annual bank guarantee on behalf of the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited, which is a body of producers organised into Co-operative Societies and appointed as a licensed buying agent of the Board. The guarantee is made to assist the organisation in financing its cocoa purchases, and for the 1957-58 season it amounted to £90,000. The Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited also became a licensed buying agent for palm kernels under the 1957 Marketing Scheme.

Executive of the Boards

The Federal Department of Marketing and Exports is the common executive of the five Nigerian Produce Marketing Boards. To carry out its functions the Department is divided into three main sections — Marketing, Shipping and Accounts. The Marketing Section though represented at Federal Headquarters in Lagos, is essentially a Regional organisation controlling the crop marketing schemes and issuing of instructions to licensed buying agents. The Accounts Section which operates on a commercial basis, carries out all the accounting work of the Boards maintaining separate trading accounts for each Board. The Shipping Section is responsible for calling forward produce for shipment, its checkweigh prior to shipment and general shipment arrangements.

The Department of Marketing and Exports maintains Regional offices at Ibadan, Port Harcourt and Kano under the control of an Assistant Director. From each of these offices the executive work of the Regional Marketing Boards is carried out with overall control exercised by the Federal Headquarters in Lagos. For the present, the executive work of the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board is conducted by the Department of Marketing and Exports in Lagos and no separate organisation is maintained in the territory. The Shipping Section of the Department is represented at and has offices in all the principal ports of shipment.

As part of the Department of Marketing and Exports but in no way acting in any executive capacity for the Boards, is the Federal Produce Inspection Service which carries out statutory duties of check-testing produce at port of shipment as well as primary grading of produce in the Quasi-Federal Territory of the Southern Cameroons. The Federal Produce Inspection Service, which is a Government Service, plays an important role in ensuring that Marketing Board produce shipped overseas is of sound quality and to this end is responsible for check-testing produce at ports of shipment. Primary grading of produce in the three Regions of Nigeria is carried out by Regional Produce Inspection Services.

TABLE A

Marketing Boards : Prices

Producer Prices Fixed by the Regional Marketing Boards in the 1956-57 Season and 1957 Oil Palm Produce Marketing Year together with those of the Two Preceding Seasons and Oil Palm Marketing Years

A. COCOA

(Naked ex-scale Port of Shipment prices per ton)

							<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II</i>
							£	£
1956/57	All Regions	..	..	..	..	..	150	135
1955/56		..	..	..	..	..	200	185
1954/55		..	..	..	..	..	200	185

B. OIL PALM PRODUCE

(i) Palm Kernels

(Naked ex-scale Port of Shipment prices per ton)

<i>Marketing Board</i>					1957	1956	1955
					£	£	£
Western Region	..	..	..	..	31	31	31
Eastern Region	..	..	..	..	30	30	30
Northern Region	..	..	..	..	31	31	31
Southern Cameroons	..	..	..	..	32	32	31

(ii) Palm Oil

(Naked ex-scale Bulk Oil Plant prices per ton)

(a) Special Grade Palm Oil

(Two Grades in 1955)

<i>Marketing Board</i>					1957	1956	1955	
							A	B
					£	£	£	£
Western Region	..	..	..	..	54	54	60	52
Eastern Region	..	..	..	..	50	50	58	48
Northern Region	..	..	..	..	54	54	60	52

(b) Plantation Palm Oil

Western Region	..	..	..	..	54	54	60
Eastern Region	..	..	..	..	50	50	58
Southern Cameroons	..	..	..	..	54	54	60

B. OIL PALM PRODUCE (continued)**(c) Technical Palm Oil**

<i>Marketing Boards</i>					<i>Year</i>	<i>Grades</i>		
					1957	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>
						£	£	£
Western Region ..	..	..	..	..	45	38	30	
Eastern Region ..	..	..	..	..	38	28	20	
Northern Region ..	..	..	..	..	45	38	30	
Southern Cameroons ..	..	..	..	..	42	N.A.	N.A.	
					1956			
Western Region ..	..	..	..	..	45	38	30	
Eastern Region ..	..	..	..	..	38	28	20	
Northern Region ..	..	..	..	..	45	38	30	
Southern Cameroons ..	..	..	..	..	42	N.A.	N.A.	
					1955			
Western Region ..	..	..	..	..	45	38	30	
Eastern Region ..	..	..	..	..	38	28	20	
Northern Region ..	..	..	..	..	45	38	30	
Southern Cameroons ..	..	..	..	..	40	N.A.	N.A.	

C. GROUNDNUTS**Northern Regional Marketing Board**

					<i>Kano Area</i>			<i>Rivers Area</i>		
					(Naked ex-scale delivered to port price per ton)			(Naked ex-scale at first zone buying stations per ton)		
					<i>Special Grade</i>			<i>Standard Grade</i>		
					£	s	d	£	s	d
1956/57 ..	..	..	..	..	46	0	9	42	10	9
1955/56 ..	..	..	..	..	46	18	9	45	8	9
1954/55 ..	..	..	..	..	N.A.			46	8	9

Note.—The Eastern Regional Marketing Board added Groundnuts to the schedule of crops marketed by that Board for the first time in the 1956-57 season. The naked ex-scale buying station price per ton was fixed at £35-10-0d however, there were no purchases made in this first season.

D. SEED COTTON

(Minimum basic Producer Prices per pound)

Northern Regional Marketing Board

					<i>N.A.I</i>	<i>N.A.II</i> <i>Grades</i>	<i>N.A.III</i>	<i>Benue</i>
1956/57	..	..	..	..	6.0 <i>d</i>	5.5 <i>d</i>	5.0 <i>d</i>	5.4 <i>d</i>
1955/56	..	..	..	..	6.1 <i>d</i>	5.6 <i>d</i>	5.1 <i>d</i>	5.5 <i>d</i>
1954/55	..	..	..	..	6.1 <i>d</i>	5.6 <i>d</i>	5.1 <i>d</i>	5.5 <i>d</i>

Western Region Marketing Board

					<i>I.N.I</i>	<i>I.N.II</i>	<i>I.N.III</i>	
1956/57	..	..	..	..	5.75 <i>d</i>	5.50 <i>d</i>	5.00 <i>d</i>	
1955/56	..	..	..	..	5.75 <i>d</i>	5.50 <i>d</i>	5.00 <i>d</i>	
1954/55	..	..	..	..	6.25 <i>d</i>	6.00 <i>d</i>	5.50 <i>d</i>	

E. BENNISEED

(Minimum naked ex-scale Buying Station prices per ton)

Northern Regional Marketing Board	}	1956/57, 1955/56 and
Eastern Regional Marketing Board		1954/55 Seasons : £36

F. SOYA BEANS

(Minimum naked ex-scale Buying Station prices per ton)

<i>Marketing Board</i>				1956/57	1955/56	1954/55
				£	£	£
Northern Regional	..	..		18	20	20
Eastern Regional	..	..	..	18	20	20

TABLE B

Marketing Boards Quantities Purchased
Cocoa 1956/57 Season Purchases in Tons

Marketing Boards				Grade I	Grade II	Sub-Grade	Inferior	Totals
Western Region	..	..	..	126,255	2,163	—	—	128,418
Northern Regional	..	..	..	682	20	—	—	702
Eastern Regional	..	..	..	1,524	11	—	—	1,535
Southern Cameroons	..	..	..	4,310	108	—	—	4,418
Totals	..	..	..	132,771	2,302	—	—	135,073
1954/55	..	..	..	81,710	3,857	2,846	731	89,144
1955/56	..	..	..	109,526	4,703	—	—	114,229

*Palm Kernels (Tons)**Marketing Boards*

					1957	1956	1955
Western Region .. .. .	..	..	..	..	192,769	235,402	203,973
Northern Regional .. .. .	..	..	..	..	13,013	14,219	14,467
Eastern Regional .. .. .	..	..	..	..	201,611	211,202	194,904
Southern Cameroons .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,505	4,829	4,658
Totals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	411,898	465,652	418,002

Palm Oil, 1957 Marketing Year (Tons)

Marketing Boards					Planta- tion Palm Oil	Special Grade Oil	<i>Technical Palm Oil</i> Grade I Grade II Grade III			Totals
Western Region .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,026	374	5,199	3,592	3,189	11,980
Eastern Regional .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,298	117,133	34,129	79	12	34,220
Northern Regional .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	483	1,451	—	—	1,451
Southern Cameroons .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,741	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11,065	117,990	40,779	3,671	3,201	47,611
1956 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12,008	129,061	39,435	4,600	5,688	49,723
1955 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12,192	129,359	43,104	5,686	6,519	55,309

Groundnuts

	Season	Kano Area (Tons)	Rivers Area (Tons)	Total (Tons)
Northern Regional Marketing Board	1956/57	347,110	9,799	356,909
	1955/56	508,966	21,248	530,215
	1954/55	348,232	24,544	372,776

*Benniseed**Marketing Board*

				1956/57 (Tons)	1955/56 (Tons)	1954/55 (Tons)
Northern Regional .. .. .	..	..	..	15,759	18,256	15,689
Eastern Regional .. .. .	..	..	..	404	544	432
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	16,163	18,800	16,121

Soya Beans

Marketing Board

				1956/57 (Tons)	1955/56 (Tons)	1954/55 (Tons)
Northern Regional	..	..	..	15,235	9,598	8,873
Eastern Regional	..	..	..	734	365	347
Totals	..	..	..	15,969	9,963	9,220

Cotton 1956/57

Marketing Boards				Seed Cotton Purchases (Tons)	Production of Lint (Bales)	Production of Seed (Tons)
Northern Regional	..	..	..	72,951	142,557	47,009
Western Region	..	..	..	1,434	411	999
Totals	..	..	..	74,385	142,968	48,008
1955/56	..	..	..	81,844	153,908	53,894
1954/55	..	..	..	100,176	187,245	66,091

CHAPTER SEVEN

Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry

RESPONSIBILITY for veterinary, forestry and fisheries work is divided among the Governments on a similar pattern to that for agriculture described in the previous chapter. The main function of the Federal Departments is research. Co-ordination of research programmes and of research and field workers is maintained through the Council of Natural Resources. The Federal Departments are in the portfolio of the Minister of Research and Information.

LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Cattle and goats, and to a lesser extent sheep, are important contributors to the Nigerian diet, and also to her export trade. Pigs and chickens are additional sources of meat. Estimates of the number of cattle, goats, sheep and pigs are at present subject to a considerable margin of error. The Sample Agricultural Survey being undertaken by the Federal Office of Statistics should provide more reliable figures. The numbers of livestock in Nigeria are thought to be of the following order :

		<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Northern Region	..	6,000,000	11,000,000	3,000,000	150,000
Western Region	.. ..	70,000	650,000	300,000	110,000
Eastern Region	.. ..	160,000	1,370,000	800,000	20,000
Southern Cameroons	..	230,000	120,000	110,000	30,000
Total	.. ..	6,460,000	14,220,000	4,210,000	310,000

Federal Veterinary Services

Disease is the main limiting factor in the increased production of livestock. The Federal Department has the primary responsibility for producing vaccines and for research. With headquarters at Vom in Plateau Province, the Department is divided into Research and Vaccine Production Laboratories, the Veterinary School and Clinic, the Livestock Investigation Centre and

Egg Production Unit and the Lagos Veterinary Establishment. During the year, the established staff of the Federal Department remained at 28 Senior and 162 Junior Service Officers. Great difficulty was experienced in recruiting senior staff.

The duties of the Federal Department were veterinary research, production of vaccines and other biologicals, long and short-term research and diagnostic services in co-operation with the Regions, training Veterinary Assistants for the Regions and the training of junior Laboratory Technicians. In addition, the Federal Veterinary Department was responsible for the veterinary service within the township of Lagos, and for the executive control of legislative measures affecting animal diseases and the livestock industry, including quarantine in the port and township of Lagos.

Efforts to Improve Production

(a) *Laboratory Work.* The Divisions of Virology and Bacteriology were responsible for the production of vaccines against twelve diseases of livestock, and production during 1957-58 was about 5½ million doses. Improvements in methods and facilities enable considerable improvement to be made in the potency and safety standards laid down for every vaccine. The Veterinary Research Laboratories at Vom supplied the greater part of the vaccine requirements of the four British West African territories. With the services of a visiting F.A.O. expert, investigations were made upon Avianised Rinderpest virus. Results of experiments on the storage of Newcastle Disease vaccine showed that the vaccine if handled with reasonable care is very suitable for Nigerian conditions. Little research on rabies was possible during the year, but the diagnostic and vaccine services were maintained.

In the Biochemistry section the survey on the blood-picture and constituents of Zebu cattle continued. The Mobile Laboratory was used at Shika for continued investigations on phosphorus distribution.

The Animal Production Division of the Department continued its work on parasitic investigation and enjoyed the co-operation of a visiting Fulbright Fellow from Michigan State University.

(b) *Field work.* At the Livestock Investigation Centre, the Egg Production Unit continued to provide fertile embryonated eggs for Laboratory use. Production increased to 20,000 issued to laboratories and 25,000 sold locally. The Cattle at the Centre consisted of two herds, one white Fulani (Zebu) numbering 198 and the other Zebu-Friesian crosses numbering 50. The milk-yield ranged from 2,436, to 5,353 lbs per lactation. Butter-fat percentages were lower than the average for Zebu cows, but protein content was higher than the average for Friesian cows. Cattle grazing observations during the dry season showed that in November the average daily grazing period in good and poor pastures was 7.94 hours and 9.12 hours respectively and ruminating times were 7.54 and 8.18 hours. In March, at the end of the dry season, the grazing time on the same good pasture had extended to 8.50 hours and the ruminating period diminished to 7.41 hours.

Training

... The Veterinary School provides the normal two year course leading to a certificate for Veterinary Assistants. 32 students started the course; 12 from the Northern Region, 4 from

the Western Region, 4 from the Eastern Region, 2 from the Federal Government, 1 from Ghana, 1 from Sierra Leone, 1 from Liberia and 1 from Ethiopia. 24 students received certificates. The animal clinic which is attached to the School for purposes of providing material for training dealt with 2,470 treatment during the year.

Training courses were continued for Junior Laboratory Technicians, consisting of a preliminary course of six months, an intermediate course up to the Intermediate Examination of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology, which is held in Nigeria once yearly and an associate course up to the Final Examination of the Institute.

Lagos Veterinary Centre

This remained the only outstation of the Federal Department of Veterinary Research. It is centred in the Obalende Clinic. Its importance continued to be out of all proportion to its size and the staff allocated to it. A large number of domestic animals was examined and treated. There are no veterinary surgeons in private practice. The main work of the Centre is the issue of health certificates permitting the export of animals. 14,254 certificates were given in 1957-58; head of cattle exported to Ghana totalled over 10,000 compared with over 6,000 in 1956-57.

In the clinical work of the Centre, skin diseases of dogs and cats remained the most common single condition. 19 cases of rabies were confirmed and the Department and the Lagos Town Council urged the public to vaccinate their pets. Only 310 dogs, however, received the ante-rabies vaccine during the year.

Veterinary supervision continued to be exercised on behalf of the Western Region Veterinary Department at Agege Dairy Farm.

Southern Cameroons

Most of the cattle are Red Leghorn and Adamawa and there are also some Montbelliard crosses owned by Fulanis. The sheep, goats, poultry and pigs are of varied types, generally of low productivity but hardy and well-adapted to local disease.

The Veterinary Department headed by a Principal Veterinary Officer has tested improved breeds and encourages their adoption. In cattle stock the Department hopes to stabilise a new breed of three-quarters Adamawa Gudali and one-quarter Montbelliard. At the livestock Investigation Centre in Jakiri, the Department demonstrates the close rotation of grazing and methods of fodder conservation. Inoculation and treatment work were carried out from the centre and six control posts set up at strategic points. Over 150,000 head of cattle were inoculated against blackwater and haemorrhagic septicaemia. Trials with a cattle spray race erected at the Investigation Centre proved the race as effective as a cattle dip in controlling ecto-parasites being at the same time quicker, safer and cheaper to use.

FORESTRY

One-third of Nigeria is covered by forest, 3,100,000 square miles of this is Savannah woodland which supplies only small-dimension lumber and firewood for local use; some 14,500 square miles is rain forest on the coastal belt which yields export timber in considerable quantities. The Northern limit of this rain forest runs roughly along a line from Ilaro in the West,

through Oyo, Ado-Ekiti, Onitsha, Abakaliki and Ogoja to a little north of Mamfe in the Southern Cameroons in the East.

Since the appointment of the first Superintendent of Forests sixty years ago, Government policy has been directed to the conservation of forest resources. To-day there are separate Forestry Departments in each Region and in the Southern Cameroons continuing the traditional policy of building up permanent forest estates and demarcating, protecting and managing them on a sustained yield principle. For the most part, exploitation of forest resources is left to commercial enterprise. A list of the main exploited timbers is given in Table A at the end of this chapter.

Federal Department of Forestry Research

For many years the Government's Forestry staff concentrated on the urgent task of securing the country's permanent forests and research work was spasmodic. In 1951 a proper Forestry Research Branch was set up at Ibadan. When the Department was regionalised under the 1954 Constitution, this Branch was developed into the Federal Research Department which undertakes research and training functions on behalf of all the departments. Contact between the Research Department and the Forestry Departments is maintained through the Forestry Technical Committee of the Council of Natural Resources.

In the autumn, the Director attended the Seventh Commonwealth Forestry Conference in Australia and New Zealand and visited the Forest Research Institute at Kepong in the Federation of Malaya. Early in November a very successful conference of Research Officers was held at Ibadan to describe and discuss recent research work. The papers read have been collected and published¹. During the year, a series of five broadcasts was made to describe the Department's work and its significance in the economic development of the country. Research falls into two broad categories of silvicultural and botanical. Plans for a third field, forest products research, were delayed because the department has not yet managed to recruit a utilization officer.

Silviculture

Four new field investigations were started during the year and the 66 projects commenced in previous years were continued. In the North a large part of the work was concentrated at Afaka in experiments on the improvement of the North Guinea Savannah areas by methods of fire production and cultivation. Promising results were obtained by planting *Khaya senegalensis*. In the East a large line-planting investigation has been started. In the West the first stage was completed of an investigation started five years ago to examine and compare three methods of obtaining natural re-generation in Lowland Rain Forest. The results have been published².

New seed was tested at the Department's Nursery in Ibadan. The nursery also provided plants for the arboretum in Ibadan where work on tree specimens continued towards the

¹'Department of Forest Research officers' Conference Ibadan 1957'. Lagos : Federal Government Printer 1958.

²'Annual Report of the Department of Forest Research for the year 1957-58'. Lagos : Government Printer 1959.

objectives of grouping trees according to genera or families and getting specimens of all trees of economic value. Two small arboreta are maintained at Vom and Naraguta.

Botany

Work has started on a new book 'Nigerian Trees' which should become the standard reference work in Nigeria. Ecological work was directed towards the re-colonisation of savannah by forest. The herbarium identified over 2,000 specimens for Field Offices, other Government Departments and private individuals. Duplicates were sent to Kew, the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford and other herbaria. Seeds and other plant material for chemical and other scientific studies were sent to the Tropical Products Institute and other laboratories.

Forestry School

The first of the extended 18 month courses ended in September and 13 students successfully completed the course. Much difficulty was experienced recruiting students for the next course in face of intense competition for secondary school leavers from other departments and private enterprise. 16 students started the course in spite of twice that number of vacancies. By the end of the year 8 students, representing all the research department trainees, resigned. This is indicative of the great difficulty in Nigeria at present of attracting students to research work of all kinds and more especially research work outside the towns. A new course was introduced for senior Forest Assistants providing six months advanced training in the theory and practice of forestry.

Southern Cameroons Forestry Department

The area of forest reserve was increased during the year from 2,290 square miles to 2,312 square miles through the setting-up of a new Native Authority Forest Reserve in Kumba Division. By the end of the year forest estate comprised 13.9 per cent of the total area of the Southern Cameroons.

Farmers and villagers were encouraged to plant trees round their compounds and in their farms as windbreaks and for fuel. Trees were supplied from department's nurseries and the scheme became increasingly popular especially in Bamenda Province where there was great interest in fuel plantations.

Five permanent sample plants were maintained in plantations of the Bamenda District for research purposes.

FISHERIES

Fish are an important source of protein and the importance of increasing local fish supplies is recognized. There is a Federal Fisheries Service with research functions and with development functions in Lagos. Each Region has its own Department or Section for development work. In addition there is a West African Fisheries Research Institute financed from U.K. and West African funds but the work done proved of so little value to development in Nigeria that it was decided in 1957 to withdraw participation and concentrate the money available on work of local significance. A team of experts from the United Kingdom advised that the best results

could be obtained by concentrating on fisheries development and on limited research work likely to be of immediate value to development.

Location of Fish

Following the experts' visit, a new plan was made for the work of the Federal Fisheries Service. It was decided that the Service should investigate and maintain data on the biology and movements of ethmalosa and sardinella, the principal sea and estuary fish. These investigations would be made from motor vessels which at the same time would engage in commercial fishing.

It is generally accepted that tropical waters are less productive than temperate waters but very little is known about the size and movements of stocks off the West African Coast. The research now planned should enable the Fisheries Service to predict the location of fish so directing most profitably the efforts of fishermen and commercial trawlers.

Inland, the Fisheries Service will undertake the same function on the rivers and Lake Chad to assist in determining the best times of the year and the best places to get the biggest catch.

Fishing Methods

The second broad function assigned to the Fisheries Service is to investigate technological improvements in fishing craft, nets and fish finding equipment, e.g. echosounders. Methods of preserving the catch will also be investigated. In co-operation with the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Service would investigate improved methods of marketing and distribution.

During 1957 the Department suffered from shortage of staff and concentrated its efforts on investigating mechanisation of the local sea-fishing industry and training fishermen to operate powered craft. Most of the sea-fishing continued to be done by small groups operating on a family or village basis financed largely by credit from traders. It is estimated that there are 1,500 Bonga nets in use along the coast and that the average annual landing per net is worth at least £200. More commercial trawlers worked off Lagos and landings totalled about 1,800 tons compared with 1,000 tons in 1956.

TABLE A
Main Exploited Timbers

The following are the main timber species exploited:

<i>Botanical Names</i>	<i>Trade names</i>
<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Obeche
<i>Entandrophragma spp.</i>	Sapelewood, etc.
<i>Khaya spp.</i>	Lagos wood
<i>Mitragyna ciliata</i>	Abura
<i>Gossweilerodendron Balsamiferum</i>	Agba
<i>Lovoa Klaineana</i>	Walnut
<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Iroko
<i>Sarcocephalus diserrichii</i>	Opepe
<i>Cistanthera papaverifera</i>	Otutu
<i>Mansonia altissima</i>	Ofun
<i>Afzelia africana</i>	Apa
<i>Terminalia Ivorensis</i>	Idigbo
<i>Guarea spp.</i>	Guarea

CHAPTER EIGHT

Industries

MINING

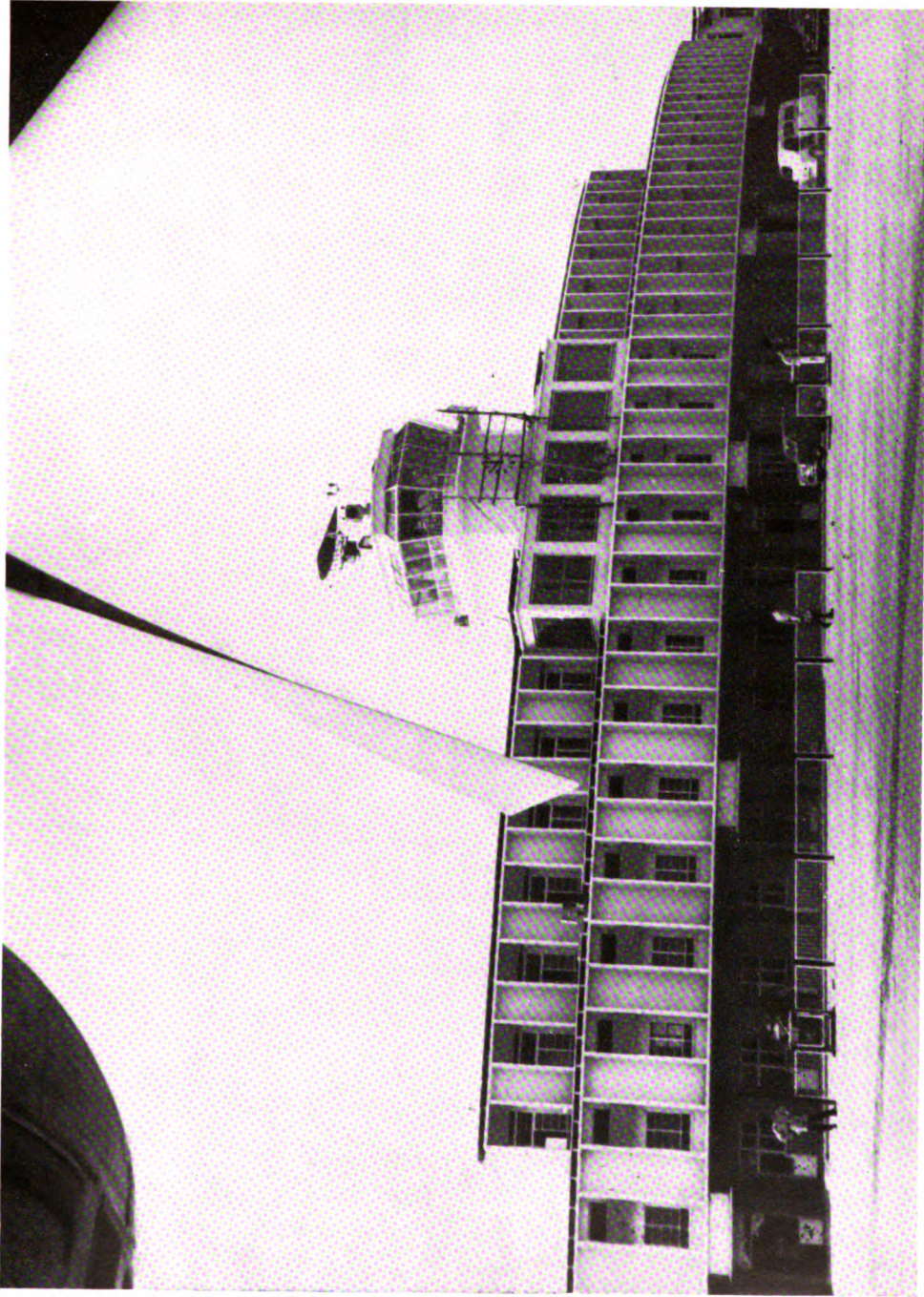
Production

TIN and columbite are the principal minerals exported. The slump in the world market for Columbite continued during the year. Coal is an important source of power; the surplus is exported mainly to Ghana. The manufacture of cement from local limestone is expanding and so is the production of oil. Sizeable deposits of iron, lead and zinc also exist.

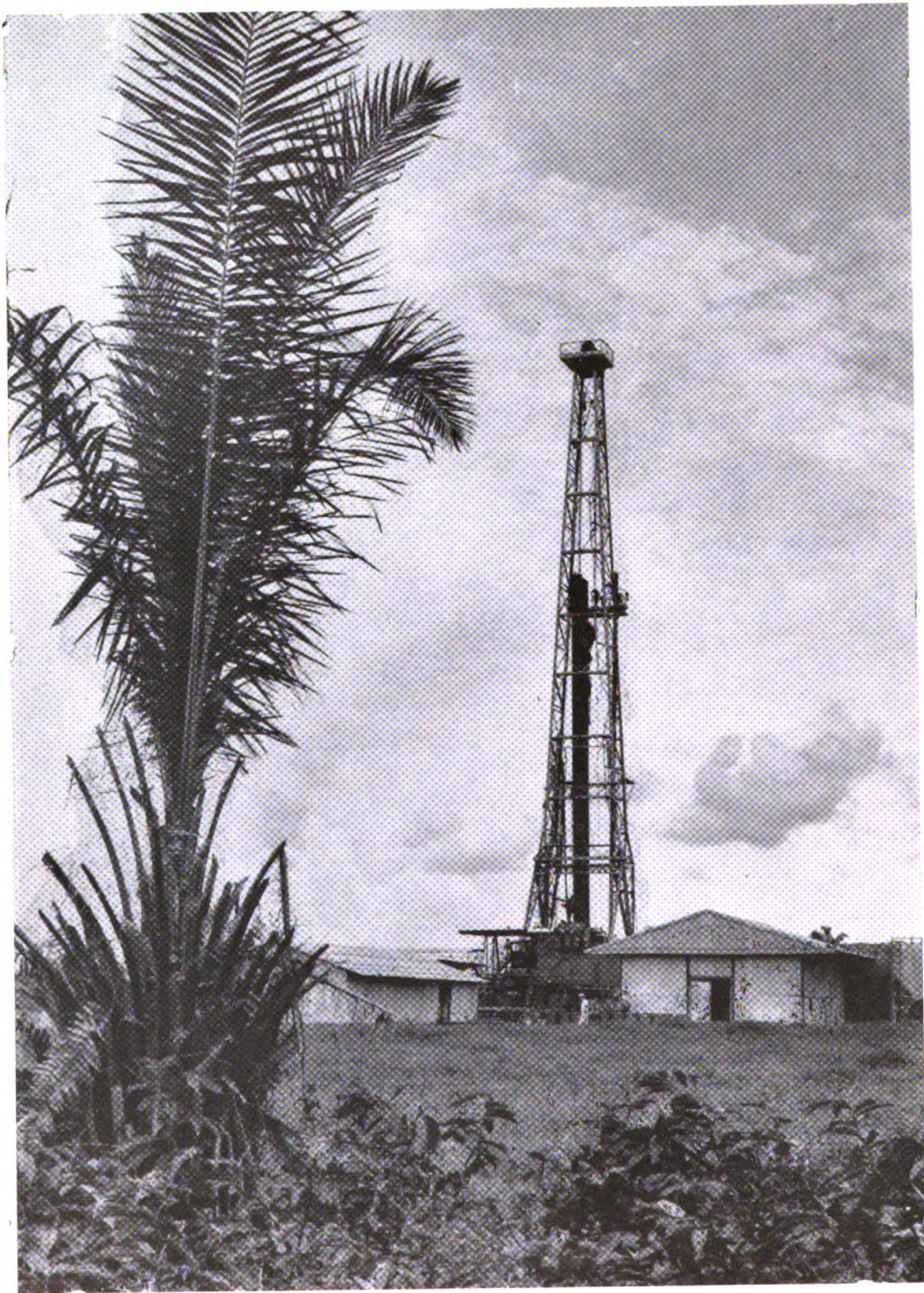
Production figures for 1957 are:

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Production Long Tons</i>	<i>Approximate Value £</i>
Tin Ore (Cassiterite)	13,151	7,162,332
Columbite (Columbium Ore)	1,923	986,068
Tantalite	17	39,281
Wolframite	1.83	828
Monazite	93.21	9,144
Thorite	1,054	62,497
Lead-Ore	623	47,022
Kaolin	18	Not available
Gold	495.03 oz (troy)	4,954
Coal	815,271	2,038,178 (approx.)

Tin is obtained from alluvial deposits on or near the Jos Plateau in the Northern Region and has been exported from Nigeria for over 50 years. Various methods of mining are used. Table A at the end of this chapter gives details of the area and working costs of each method.



MAIN TERMINAL BUILDING, KANO AIRPORT



EXPLORATION OIL WELL NEAR PORT HARCOURT

(Shell-BP Photograph)



MINERS AT WORK IN THE EKULU COAL MINE, NIGERIAN COAL CORPORATION, ENUGU



HARVESTING COCOA PODS, WESTERN NIGERIA

Tin ore and columbite were exported entirely in the form of ores, the former to the United Kingdom and the latter mainly to the United States with the remainder to the United Kingdom and Europe. Tin prices per ton averaged £760, £766, £744 and £727 in the first, second, third and fourth quarters of the year respectively. The columbite market deteriorated still further and few operators were able to sell their full production. The average price was around 150s per unit but many consignments sent overseas remained unsold at the end of the year.

Tin ore shipped varies around 72 to 74 per cent tin but is considered to be 72.5 per cent for the purpose of royalty. Columbite now pays royalty on the full assay value but with an assumed minimum assay of 65 per cent mixed columbium and tantalum oxides: it is shipped with assay values up to 73 per cent. The gold production is absorbed internally where sales are made at a somewhat higher figure than the Bank of England price. Shipments of the other metalliferous minerals were small.

Organisation of Mining

The entire property in and control of all minerals including mineral oils in Nigeria is vested in the Crown by virtue of Section 3(1) of the Minerals Ordinance, Cap. 134, of the Laws of Nigeria. This Ordinance, however, provides that the rights of any native of Nigeria to the customary taking of iron ore, salt, soda, potash and galena from lands, other than land within a lease or mining right, shall be maintained.

Prospecting for metalliferous minerals was lawful under a Prospecting Right, Exclusive Prospecting Licence or Special Exclusive Prospecting Licence, and metalliferous mining is lawful under a mining Right, Mining Lease or Special Mining Lease. Special provisions are made for the prospecting and mining of radio-active mineral by the Radio-active Minerals Ordinance (No. 37 of 1947). Coal mining is conducted solely by the Nigerian Coal Corporation, a public corporation, established by the Nigerian Coal Corporation Ordinance, 1950, which provides for prospecting and mining of coal by the Corporation under licence from the Governor and for exemption from royalties. The prospecting and exploitation of mineral oil is controlled by the Mineral Oils Ordinance. Special Legislation had also been enacted to cover the exploration and development of the lead-zinc deposits of Ogoja Province in the Minerals Development (Lead-Zinc) Ordinance (No. 9 of 1952).

Mines Department

Government is advised on mining policy by the Federal Mines Department under a Chief Inspector of Mines with a staff of 33 senior officers and 51 junior technical assistants.

The main functions of the Department, are the administration of laws relating to prospecting and mining, and the guidance, control and inspection of such operations. The Department also conducts a Mines School for the training of junior service personnel and of the public in simple prospecting and mining methods applicable to local conditions. Action is now being taken to expand the scope of the School to provide for the training of adults in mining and mineral engineering which will enable a person passing the course to reach the statutory standard required of mine managers. For this purpose the school buildings are being extended and ore dressing machinery obtained to provide for instruction in modern methods of ore dressing,

practical research into local ore dressing problems and for the treatment of local ores on a customs mill basis. A Nigerian, trained in the United States of America, has been appointed as Ore Dresser.

Six Nigerians, who were previously junior service members of the Department, have completed scholarship courses and are now senior service members of the Department. Two more junior service members are at present on scholarship courses, one provided by the Federal Government and one by the Northern Region Government.

The Headquarters of the Department are at Jos, in the Northern Region. The Assistant Chief Inspector of Mines has an office in Kaduna for close liaison with the Northern Region Government. Similarly a Principal Inspector of Mines is stationed at Enugu in the Eastern Region and a Senior Inspector of Mines in the Western Region at Ibadan with a sub-station at Ilesha. The North-Eastern Inspectorate has an office at Jos and the North-Western Inspectorate at Minna, and there are a number of sub-stations in the Northern Region.

Private Enterprise

Metalliferous mining, which is practically all of an opencast alluvial nature, is conducted by all grades of organisations ranging from large companies, who employed extensive capital equipment and conducted research into ore occurrences and mineral dressing, to private operators mining almost entirely by simple hand methods, employing tributers and other labour paid according to the amount of mineral won. There is a Nigerian Chamber of Mines with offices in Jos and London and a private mineowners' association.

All operators dress their own tin production to shipping grade by methods which vary from treatment in fully equipped ore dressing mills to treatment by simple methods. In the case of columbite, however, the small operators sell low grade concentrates to operators with suitable dressing plant or alternatively pay for the dressing to shipping grade.

Developments

The important event of the year was the introduction of restriction of export of tin under the International Tin Agreement on 15th December, 1957. The permitted export for producing members of the International Tin Council was fixed at 27,000 tons tin metal for three months and Nigeria's share of this based on her percentage of 5.34 was 1,442 tons which represented a cut of about 40 per cent in Nigeria's existing productive capacity. In addition further contributions in cash to the Buffer Stock were called for and paid. Of these buffer stock contributions part was contributed by operators from their own resources and part by operators accepting a Government loan. The restriction naturally entailed a substantial reduction in the labour force engaged in tin mining.

The development of the new Ekulu Colliery continued and two diesel locomotives were brought into operation during the year.

Oil exploration was speeded still further and two areas, Oloibiri and Affam, were being connected to Port Harcourt by 10" and 6" pipelines respectively to enable production tests to be carried out. Evacuation of crude oil from Oloibiri began on Christmas Day 1957, when 1,200 barrels left the tank storage farm at Kugbo Creek by barge for Port Harcourt,

The lead-zinc mine at Abakaliki remained on a care and maintenance basis owing to the difficulty of obtaining capital in the present depressed state of the lead and zinc markets.

The introduction of tin restriction as from 15th December, combined with the continued lack of columbite markets, will result in curtailed production in 1958 but greater interest is being shown in tantalite which finds a ready market at reasonable prices at present.

Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Limited, in conjunction with the Western Region Production Development Board, located satisfactory limestone deposits in the Western Region and propose to go ahead with the erection of a cement works. Two overseas cement companies are also looking for suitable deposits in the Northern Region in association with the Northern Region Development Corporation. In the Eastern Region, the factory at Nkalagu, built by the Nigerian Cement Company Limited, was opened by the Governor-General on the 20th December, and production of cement is now in full swing.

Geological Survey

The headquarters of the Geological Survey Department are at Kaduna South in the Northern Region, where, besides administrative offices, there are laboratories, a library and a drawing office. Branch offices are maintained at Enugu, Ibadan and Jos. A new office was formed at Buea in the Southern Cameroons in November, 1957. Of the establishment of 42, there are ten vacancies because of the difficulty of recruiting qualified staff.

Geological Mapping

Over half the field staff of the Department were engaged on sheet mapping throughout the year in all three Regions of the Federation and in the Southern Cameroons. Three post-graduate students from London and Durham universities assisted with this work. In the Northern Region, mapping was carried out on the Plateau Tinfields, and in parts of Bauchi, Bornu, Adamawa, Zaria and Niger Provinces. In the Western Region, sheet mapping continued in Oyo and Abeokuta Provinces and a photogeologist of the Directorate of Overseas Geological Surveys completed the photo-geological interpretation of large areas in Ibadan and Ondo Provinces. Further mapping was undertaken in Ogoja Province in the Eastern Region and a start was made with sheet mapping in Cameroons Province in the Southern Province. Good progress was made by Shell-BP with the publication of ten 1:250,000 geological sheets.

Columbite, tinstone and radio-active minerals

Geological mapping of the Younger Granites on the Plateau Tinfields has continued to yield information about the distribution of these minerals and four hitherto unrecorded Younger Granite masses were located.

Limestone

Advice on quarry development at Nkalagu was given to the Nigerian Cement Company, which started production in September. The Department made a note-worthy contribution to the establishment of this works. Drilling continued on the limestones in Abeokuta Province, where another cement works is contemplated. The examination of the Kwakuti limestones was

completed ; this deposit was found to be unsuitable for cement making. A systematic investigation of the large marble deposit at Jakura near Lokoja was started.

Engineering Geology

Sources of supply of stone and concrete aggregate were examined at Eziator and Ishiagu. Quarry sites were examined north of Okitipupa for the Escravos River training works.

Water Supply

Assistance in siting wells and boreholes was given to the Ministries of Works and other interested bodies in all parts of the country. With the appointment of two geophysicists attention was given to geophysical methods of prospecting for groundwater. Good progress was made with the drilling programme to explore the distribution of pressure water in the Chad Basin and a number of artesian boreholes have been completed near Maiduguri.

PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industry is not yet a major contributor to the National Income. At present Nigeria's prosperity is largely dependent on world prices for her primary products. The instability of these prices is a constant source of concern. The development of industry, both processing and manufacturing, is a major objective of Government policies to lessen dependence on these prices, to raise the standard of living and to provide new sources of employment. Under the 1954 Constitution industrial development and research are 'concurrent' subjects, *i.e.* subjects in respect of which both the Federal and the Regional Governments are empowered to legislate. The Federal Department of Commerce and Industry in the portfolio of the Minister of Trade and Industry and the Institute of Applied Research are the main agencies of the Federal Government for industrial development.

Industrial Production 1957

The steady increase in industrial capacity recorded in the Report for 1956 continued during the current year.

(a) FOOD PROCESSING

(i) *Groundnut Milling*

There was no significant increase in the capacity of the mills at Kano. The value of groundnut oil exported rose by about £½ million in value to a total of £4,589,177. The quantity increased by 3,500 tons to 38,607 tons ; 42,000 tons of groundnut cake, valued at £1,090,725 were exported, slightly less than in the previous year.

(ii) *Palm Oil Production*

There was no significant change in the number of Pioneer Oil Mills or Plantation Mills in operation. The quality of palm oil exported continues to improve ; one external firm processes palm kernels using the oil for soap making. 1,115 tons of palm kernel meal valued at £23,439 were exported.

(iii) *Fruit Canning*

The fruit cannery at Ibadan continued in operation and exports of canned fruit were 326,813 lbs valued at £15,240. The meat cannery in Kano increased its production and experimented during the year with the manufacture of corned beef. The product is mainly for local consumption, but a quantity has been exported to Ghana. Two million tins of meat products were produced during the year.

(iv) *Grain Milling*

The number of mechanically operated rice and corn mills increased during the year.

(v) *Margarine*

The factory in Lagos maintained its production throughout the year in line with demand. A nation wide advertising campaign was started in order to popularize the product.

(vi) *Dairy Produce*

The enlarged dairy at Vom has an annual production of 150 tons of butter, cheese and clarified butter fat. The butter and cheese is consumed locally but nearly all the clarified butter fat is exported. Exports of this item during the year were 2,566 lbs valued at £566.

(vii) *Bakeries*

More new bakeries came into production during the year and an indication of the increase in bread consumption is given by the figures for the importation of flour which showed an increase of 194,000 cwts compared with the previous year.

(viii) *Bacon and Pig Products*

No significant change during the year.

(ix) *Brewing*

A brewery costing over £1,000,000 was opened during the year at Aba in the Eastern Region by the external firm which owns the brewery in Apapa. The new brewery has a capacity of nearly 1,000,000 gallons a year. The annual capacity of the main establishment at Apapa remains at 2½ million gallons.

(x) *Mineral Waters*

A new mineral water plant went into production in Kaduna and the capacity of the existing plants in Lagos, Aba and Kano was increased.

(xi) *Concentrated Fruit Juice*

The factory at Umuahia continued to operate during the season on the concentration of orange juice for export. The total export of fruit juice from this factory and the canning factory at Ibadan amounted to 61,345 gallons to the value of £15,625.

(xii) *Cold Storage*

There was no significant increase in the cold storage capacity available but a number of up-country retail stores were equipped with small cold rooms.

(b) METALS**(i) *Engineering Maintenance Workshops***

The officially sponsored maintenance workshops of the Nigerian Railway Corporation, West African Airways Corporation, The Nigerian Ports Authority and the Department of Public Works continued to operate.

(ii) *Prefabricated Building Frames*

An external firm in Lagos fabricates building frames and roof trusses.

(iii) *Oil Storage Tanks*

The same external firm also manufactures from imported steel, underground storage tanks for petroleum products.

(iv) *Metal Containers*

Another external firm continued to manufacture 44 gallon oil drums and 4 gallon kerosene tins at Apapa. This firm also manufactures small quantities of wheelbarrows and headpans.

(v) *Wrought Iron Work*

The year under review saw the establishment of small factories in Lagos and Kano for the manufacture of high quality metal furniture and wrought iron work for the building trade.

(c) TEXTILES**(i) *Hand Spinning and Weaving***

This continued throughout the Federation as a village industry.

(ii) *Textile Mills*

The weaving mill in Kano and the spinning and weaving mill near Lagos continued to operate and a large modern factory, built at a cost of over £1,000,000 was opened in Kaduna on the 22nd November. This enterprise was set up as a partnership between agencies of the Northern Region Government and an overseas textile manufacturer. The mill has a capacity of 12,000,000 yards of baft and uses Nigerian cotton fibre.

(iii) *Singlet Manufacture*

A number of internal firms continued to make up underwear from imported interlock fabric. The industry encountered strong competition from imported underwear, particularly that manufactured in Japan and Hongkong.

(iv) *Knitted Garments*

A number of internal firms continued to operate circular hand knitting machines for the production of stockings, socks, etc.

(d) CHEMICALS**(i) *Carbon Dioxide***

The production of carbon dioxide as a by-product to the brewing industry continued.

(ii) *Other Gases*

An external firm continued to produce oxygen and acetylene in the Lagos area.

(iii) *Plastics*

In August a factory was opened in Ibadan for the production of polythene water piping. The factory is owned jointly by the Western Region Government and external interests and cost £35,000 to build.

(e) OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(i) *Woodworking*

The mechanisation of the small units engaged in the manufacture of cabinet were and joinery continued and there are now a number of cabinet works particularly in the Lagos area which produce furniture of a very high standard.

(ii) *Ceramics*

The manufacture of pottery on a commercial scale continued at Ikorodu and the Regional Governments had pottery centres which continued to operate. Plans were drawn up for a ceramic factory to be situated at Enugu.

(iii) *Tanning*

The tannery in Kano continued to operate and processes skins for export. Exports of 2,831 cwts of leather valued at £126,518 were more than double those of the previous year.

(iv) *Plywood*

The large factory at Sapele owned by an external firm manufactures plywood mainly for export. Exports during 1957 were valued at £738,834.

(v) *Boatbuilding*

The four officially sponsored yards for the production of wooden boats continued in operation. External firms operated construction and repair yards for both metal and wooden vessels at Burutu, Warri and Lagos. The Nigerian Ports Authority maintains dockyards in Lagos and Port Harcourt.

(vi) *Tyre Retreading*

The new factory was opened in Onitsha and the factories in Ibadan, Lagos, Kano and Jos continued to work throughout the year.

(vii) *Soap*

In May a new soap factory costing £350,000 was opened in Aba. Demand and production were increasing and quality is being improved. Exports of glycerine a by-product of the industry rose to 784 tons valued at £94,483. The total capacity of the industry was estimated to be approximately 45,000 tons a year by the end of the period under review.

(viii) *Handicrafts*

The making of baskets, straw and raffia mats and hats, glass beads and ornaments, leather products and cloth continued throughout the Federation.

(ix) *Cigarette Manufacture*

A new factory costing £350,000 was opened during the year at Port Harcourt. It was built by the external company which owns the factory in Ibadan. The new factory has a capacity of some 70,000,000 cigarettes a month. The factory in Ibadan continued to operate and the production of tobacco for use in cigarette manufacture increased.

(x) *Rubber soled shoes*

An external firm in Kano continued to use Nigerian grown rubber in the manufacture of rubber soled shoes.

(xi) *Cement*

Nigeria's first cement factory which is situated at Nkalagu near Enugu in the Eastern Region and cost over £2,000,000 to build began production in September. It has a capacity of 100,000 tons per annum. Preliminary discussions were held during the year on the establishment of a second cement factory in the Western Region. The clinker grinding plant for the production of cement from imported cement clinker came into production at Port Harcourt.

(f) OTHER INDUSTRIES

(i) *Building and Civil Engineering*

The number of maintenance workshops for road transport increased during the year, but there are still insufficient of such establishments to provide adequately for Nigeria's needs. Federal and Regional Departments of Public Works continued to provide maintenance service not only for their own vehicles, but in up-country districts where commercial facilities are not available they are also able to assist private operators.

(ii) *Other Engineering and Construction Maintenance Services*

A number of firms of architects, quantity surveyors and similar professional organisations are now established mainly in the Lagos area.

(iii) *Laundering*

Little change during the year.

(iv) *Sawmilling*

The production of lumber both for internal use and for export increased during the year as more sawmills were established in the Southern part of the territory. The exports of sawn timber were slightly lower in value than the previous year at a total of £914,740.

(v) *Cotton Ginning*

A new ginnery costing £55,000 was opened at Kuru near Jos in February. All cotton for export continues to be ginned under contract by an external firm ; 25,196 tons of raw cotton were exported during 1957 valued at £6,337,046.

(vi) *Rubber Processes*

There are large scale rubber processing plants in the Benin/Sapele area of the Western Region and also in the Southern Cameroons which produce both sheet and crepe rubber.

There are also in addition an increasing number of smaller units for the manufacture of crepe sheet. The bulk of the sheet rubber exported continues to be produced by small internal producers as a village industry. 39,946 tons of rubber were exported during the year to a total value of £7,012,201 which again showed an increase over the figures for the corresponding year. The Dunlop Rubber Company started work on its plantation in Calabar Province.

(vii) *Bone Crushing*

There was no significant change during the year.

(viii) *Kapok*

No new kapok cleaning factories were established during the year.

Aids to Industry

The Federal Department of Commerce and Industry which was started in 1946 assists, advises and when necessary participates in industrial development. In 1957 the Department produced a new edition of the 'Handbook of Commerce and Industry'¹ and continued quarterly publication of 'The Nigeria Trade Journal'. The Department also provides technical information and advisory services. Plans were made for a 'Made in Nigeria' Exhibition in 1958 to stimulate production and trade.

The Institute of Applied Technical Research was started in 1956 following recommendations from the International Bank Mission² to carry out basic research into raw materials and industrial processing and to conduct pilot schemes to test viability of industrial projects.

A small industrial advisory service has been set up by the Federal Ministry of Trade and Industry to cope with the increasing number of requests from Nigerian and overseas businessmen for advice and information.

The Economic Programme provides £500,000 for aids to industry. Fiscal measures have also been taken to encourage industrial Development, *e.g.* The Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance (No. 10 of 1952) which provides a tax holiday for declared industries. In 1957 the following industries were declared 'pioneer'—pharmaceuticals; carbon dioxide; lead-acid accumulators; matches; machine cleaning of kapok; agricultural fertilisers; sacks and bags; footwear; goods made wholly or partly of rubber. By the end of the year 1957, 28 industries had been declared 'pioneer' since the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance came into force on the 1st April, 1952.

Another Government fiscal aid to industry was the enactment in August, 1957, of the Industrial Development (Import Duties Relief) Ordinance. By the end of the year, eight applications for relief had been received from firms in the following manufacturing industries;—plastics; metal fabricating; singlets; tarpaulins; mailbags, etc. All industrial and agricultural machinery is exempt from import duty.

Under the Industrial Loans (Lagos and Federation) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1956), the

¹'Handbook of Commerce and Industry in Nigeria'. Federal Department of Commerce and Industry Lagos 1957

²'The Economic Development of Nigeria' Lagos Federal Government Printer 1954.

Federal Board has been established to make loans not exceeding £50,000 to projects anywhere in Nigeria designed to further industrial development. During 1957 the Board loaned £62,000 as follows :

<i>Project</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i> £
Printing	1	10,500
Tailoring	2	1,500
Bakery	1	2,700
Furniture making	4	19,900
Badge making	1	300
Water transport	1	4,000
Sawmilling	3	8,500
Radio and Electrical Workshop	1	2,500
Upholstery	1	1,700
Joinery Workshop	1	11,000
Total		62,600

Other aids to industry during the year included planning and starting building a pilot industrial estate for small local industry at Yaba on the outskirts of Lagos. Federal Departments were required since 1956 to purchase locally manufactured goods. Government also increased training facilities in management and technology. These are described under education in Chapter 12.

In addition to Federal Government departments two other agencies, the Colonial Development Corporation and the Lagos Executive Development Board, contributed to industrial development. The Corporation set up in 1948 is financed by United Kingdom Treasury Loans and aims to assist economic development in the Colonies. The Corporation contributed a substantial loan to the development of the Industrial Estate at Apapa in Lagos and provided 50 per cent of the equity capital of the Highways Construction (Nigeria) Ltd. The Lagos Executive Development Board is the agency for town planning and development in Lagos. Its main work is described in chapter 14.

The Board has completed work on the 300 acre industrial estate at Apapa which is served with water and power and has first-class transport facilities being adjacent to the main port and rail terminus.

TOURIST INDUSTRY

In December, 1957, a small committee was appointed to advise on ways and means of promoting the tourist trade in Nigeria. Among the interests represented are shipping, airways, travel agencies, hotels, the Railways, the Chamber of Commerce and Government. The Committee's terms of reference are to make recommendations on the following :

- (a) what resorts should be developed and in what particular respect ;
- (b) measures to improve hotels and catering for tourists ;
- (c) improvement of transport facilities within Nigeria and from abroad ;
- (d) publicity for scenic and other attractions ;
- (e) entertainment facilities.

In the Southern Cameroons where the beautiful scenery and the climate attracts many visitors, a new Government-sponsored hotel was opened at Buea.

TABLE A

Tin Mining

Table for the period 1st April, 1957 to 31st March, 1958 showing the yardage worked together with the mining cost per cubic yard by the various methods of working :

<i>Method of Mining</i>	<i>Cubic Yards</i>	<i>Percentage of total yardage</i>	<i>Cost in pence per cubic yard</i>
<i>ELECTRO—MECHANICAL</i>			
Draglines : Electric	4,446,181	12.31	24.92
Draglines : Diesel	192,090	0.53	30.84
<i>All Draglines</i>	4,638,271	12.84	25.17
Dredges	1,319,400	0.37	13.22
Gravel Pumps (Electric)	7,797,863	21.59	33.42
Gravel Pumps (Diesel)	976,088	2.70	34.45
Gravel Pumps (Stam)	—	—	—
<i>All Gravel Pumps</i>	8,773,951	24.29	33.53
Shovels (Electric)	232,200	0.65	30.83
Shovels (Diesel)	188,410	0.52	11.18
<i>All Shovels</i>	420,610	1.17	22.03
<i>HYDRAULIC</i> : Monitors and Elevators	332,835	0.92	22.21
Ground Sluicing	1,448,280	4.01	15.46
Hydro-Turbine Gravel Pumps	68,800	0.19	7.90
<i>All Hydraulic</i>	1,849,915	5.12	16.39
<i>DIRECT LABOUR</i>			
Opencast Hand-Paddocks	17,374,505	48.11	24.42
Underground : Pillar and Stall *	184,428	0.52	—
Tributing	1,557,881	0.32	22.53

* The cost in pence per cubic yard has been omitted because no accurate figure can be given, as the cost included remuneration of the labour depending on the quality and quantity of the mineral won, The total yardage mined was 36,118,961.

CHAPTER NINE

Co-operative Societies

LAGOS

UNDER the 1954 Constitution, Co-operatives are regionalised and each Government has its own organization to encourage and assist the movement. For the Federal Territory of Lagos, a separate Department of Co-operative Societies was set up on the 1st April, 1956 to provide the supervision previously given by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Ibadan. At the end of 1957 there was a total of 75 societies, mainly 'thrift' in Lagos with a membership of over 9,000. Details are given in Table A at the end of this chapter.

Thrift Societies

Thrift Societies were among the earliest Co-operatives to be formed in Nigeria. Originally they were based on Government Departments, and were often nation wide. The movement spread rapidly into the mercantile houses, schools and corporations. Nearly all societies were managed by honorary officers, only a few of the largest employing paid Secretaries. Unfortunately the quality of management did not keep pace with the growth of the movement, with the result that many societies became badly muddled in their accounts.

Due both to poor management and inadequate supervision, opportunities for defalcations occurred, many of which were not discovered for some years, often too late for effective action to be taken against the officers responsible. The prime function of the Co-operative Department in Lagos is to put the Thrift Societies on a sound footing. To do this, it has been necessary to liquidate societies which are beyond redemption. Currently 11 societies are under liquidation, and more are under detailed investigation.

Other measures taken to improve the standard of the Thrift Societies, include the employment of travelling paid book-keepers to relieve the honorary secretaries of routine accounting. These book-keepers are employed by the Lagos Co-operative Union, but come under the immediate supervision of the Co-operative Department. The societies which they visit pay for their services at the rate of 4s per member per annum. The scheme, after receiving a luke-warm reception, is now beginning to gain favour. Three book-keepers are now serving 21 societies with an aggregate of nearly 3,000 members.

Membership of the Thrift Societies has been limited to those actually residing in Lagos. The restriction has removed many of the problems associated with the transfer of contributions from up country members.

It will be seen from Table B at the end of this chapter, that during the year total withdrawals exceeded total savings. This trend is due to a number of factors :

- (a) Undoubtedly the increasing cost of living is making it more and more difficult for the salary earner to save. Many members who contracted to save large amounts have now been forced to restrict the amount of their monthly contributions.
- (b) Housing difficulties in Lagos have forced up rents, and often to obtain, or retain, accommodation, a person must pay up to six months rent in advance.
- (c) It has become a common practice in many Thrift Societies to use the society as a current account savings bank, with members making frequent withdrawals for purposes not provided in the Bye-laws.
- (d) The liquidation of a number of societies, and the amalgamation of others, has necessitated heavy withdrawals.

To increase the rate of saving, a new set of Bye-laws is to be introduced, which will prohibit withdrawals, except for objects of permanent use, such as purchase of land or buildings ; but will permit a member to borrow against his savings, at a low interest rate, provided the member contracts to increase his contributions to repay the loan. Members are being encouraged to save the minimum of 1s per pound of salary, and to limit savings to what they can afford. The Co-operative Societies Ordinance requires the Registrar's approval of the method of investment of a Co-operative Society's funds.

The bulk of the £266,000 accumulated savings of the Thrift Societies is deposited with the Co-operative Bank of Western Nigeria in a variety of accounts. The Lagos societies were among the original shareholders of the Bank, and remain the principal depositors, but consequent upon the political division of the Western Region the Lagos societies ceased to be eligible for membership of the Bank and thus ceased to be shareholders.

The Thrift Societies have substantial holdings in Government stocks, Post Office Savings Bank accounts, and also a small investment in secondary co-operative organisations. An investigation is proceeding into the best method of re-deploying the investments to obtain the best possible return.

Thrift and Credit Societies

Two experimental Credit Societies have been established, both based on family units. It is too early to state whether or not they will be successful.

Building Societies

The Lagos Co-operative Building Society, established in 1956, now has over 200 members. The membership is drawn from all walks of life, but the majority is comprised of senior civil servants. The society has operated entirely on deposits made by Thrift Societies, and after early teething troubles, has successfully completed five mortgages.

To be successful the society will need financial backing from Government or similar sources, before it is strong enough to attract depositors on a large scale. The society is now exploring various methods of obtaining this backing.

Consumer's Co-operatives

The Co-operative Supply Association has a number of shops in Lagos dealing in a wide range of hardware and general consumer goods. Individual membership in Lagos numbers about 900, most of whom are themselves petty traders. The main pattern of retail trade continues to be on a market level, probably because of the extensive use of credit given by the petty traders. There seems to be no demand for a retail consumers' co-operative which insists on cash payment.

A Consumers' Society established in the Railway Compound, with much assistance from the Nigerian Railway, has met with little or no success, and the future of the Society is doubtful. The main reasons for its failure were inadequate management, and the insistence on cash payments.

Craft and Artisans' Societies

The only Craft Co-operative in Lagos is the Benin Ebony Carvers Society, which specialises in traditional ebony carvings. The society operates on a rather loose co-operative basis, and sells its products mainly through itinerant traders. There are prospects of putting the society on a sounder footing, and of expanding its trade through exports.

In conjunction with the Federal Social Welfare Department, an experimental Carpenter's Society was started with ten boys who had completed their terms at approved schools. The Social Welfare Department provided accommodation, an instructor and materials, and purchased most of the completed work. An endeavour was made to teach the boys the principles of self help, and at the same time to continue the carpentry training commenced at the approved schools.

In spite of considerable effort on the part of both Departments, most of the boys proved to be too unstable to profit from the instruction and the quality of the work was so poor that much of it was unsaleable. The society was finally wound up at the end of the year. Although this experiment proved to be a failure it is thought that it might be repeated in the future, using selected boys who had received a course on co-operation whilst still at the approved school.

Health and Welfare

An unregistered society, the Lagos Co-operative Maternity Society, was formed with the object of establishing a maternity clinic and midwifery service, to supplement the existing services. The organising committee is very keen, but the difficulties of convening large meetings of women who are mostly traders has made for very slow progress.

The Lagos Trained Nurses Co-operative Association was formed early in the year, with a membership of State Registered Nurses, both European and Nigerian, who required part-time employment. The association undertakes home nursing, excort and relief nursing duties. The society had a successful year, and there is no doubt that it serves a most useful purpose.

Fishing Co-operatives

Officials of the Department attended a conference of fishermen sponsored by the Western

Region Fisheries Department and held in Lagos. The fishermen expressed a desire to form a Co-operative Society in Lagos to assist in the development of a deep-sea fishing industry.

Technical discussions are being arranged with the Fisheries Department to decide on the cost of the project, and the most suitable craft. It is doubtful whether a fishing society is feasible unless outside finance can be arranged.

Registrars' Conference

During 1957 a conference of Registrars was held in Lagos under the Chairmanship of Mr B. J. Surridge, O.B.E., the Adviser on Co-operation to the Colonial Office, and was attended by representatives of all regions. The Conference discussed matters of mutual interest, and it was decided that future conferences should be held annually in each region in rotation.

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

Co-operative Movement

The co-operative movement continued to expand, the number of registered societies increasing from 94 to 126 and membership from 6,476 to 8,300. These societies are grouped according to the product marketed, *i.e.*, bananas or cocoa and coffee, and are organised so that they benefit from the activities of a superior or 'apex' society in their own field. The 'apex' society for banana producing societies is the Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers Limited and for cocoa and coffee, the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited. To meet the difficulty of transporting produce, these two apex societies have purchased and operated their own motor transport. In order to handle this transport more efficiently a new apex society was formed in 1957, called the Cameroons Co-operative Engineering and Transport Union Limited. The Southern Cameroons Development Agency advanced £15,000 to this society to assist in the building and equipping of a garage. The society built up a fleet of 40 lorries and secured the agency for carrying mails in the Southern Cameroons.

Super-imposed upon all the societies is the policy-making body for the movement, the Co-operative Union of the Southern Cameroons. Its other functions include the audit of the accounts of the societies within the movement and the collection and analysis of statistics to secure better production and more efficient marketing organisation.

TABLE A
Co-operative Societies in Lagos, 1957

Type of Society	Registered		Unregistered		Total	
	No.	Member-ship	No.	Member-ship	No.	Member-ship
1. Thrift Societies :						
Government Departments	34	4,776	1	53	35	4,829
Railway	18	2,594	2	96	20	2,690
Mercantile Houses	9	594	7	354	16	948
Statutory Bodies	5	492	2	44	7	536
Schools	5	90	1	15	6	105
Total	71	8,546	13	562	84	9,108
2. Other Societies :						
Credit	1	15	1	11	2	26
Craft	1	32	—	—	1	32
Building	1	199	—	—	1	199
Consumers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lagos Union	1	53	—	—	1	53
Total	4	299	1	11	5	310
3. Total—All Types	75	8,845	14	573	89	9,418

Societies Under Liquidation									
1 Thrift Societies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
2. Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13

TABLE B
Lagos Co-operative Thrift Societies Contributions and Withdrawals

Year					Saved during the year	Withdrawn during the year	Balance of Savings
					£	£	£
1955	..	..	..	..	279,738	220,165	267,411
1956	..	..	..	..	307,934	284,386	290,959
1957	..	..	..	..	284,551	309,110	266,400

TABLE C

Lagos Thrift Society Investments

							£
Bank Deposits at 6 months notice	..	..	..	..	..	..	133,289
Bank Deposits at 3 months notice	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,043
Bank Deposits at 7 days notice	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,626
Bank Deposits at current account	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,573
Government Stocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,024
Investment in other Co-operative Societies	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,000
Post Office Savings Bank, Cash in hand and with Treasury or Chief Accountant							21,845
							<hr/>
							£ 266,400
							<hr/>

CHAPTER TEN

Communications

PORTS AND SHIPPING

OVER the last ten years, with the rapid growth of the country's foreign trade, the number of ocean-going vessels calling at Nigerian ports has nearly trebled. This remarkable increase has been made possible by the improvements made to port facilities ; further improvements are now in hand or being planned.

Nigerian Ports Authority

The Nigerian Ports Authority, created by the Ports Ordinance No. 27 of 1954, assumed its full powers on the 1st April, 1955. The Authority is required to provide and maintain harbour facilities and services, *e.g.* dredging, lighting, buoying, surveying and pilotage in all Nigerian harbours and approaches. It is also responsible for the ownership, management and operation of the general cargo quays at Lagos and Port Harcourt, the two main ports handling between them three quarters of the country's annual trade. The wharves at Victoria and Tiko are operated by the Cameroons Development Corporation while the wharves at the other minor ports are mainly owned and run by private commercial companies.

The affairs of the Authority are conducted by a Board comprising a Chairman and 16 members. Three of the members are elected by the payers of ships' dues and three by the payers of harbour dues. Each of the three Regional Governments is represented by two members. The remaining four members are appointed by the Federal Minister of Transport in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the Ordinance which prescribes that one shall be a person with experience of the Nigerian Railway, one of the Marketing Boards and one of the organization of labour. The Director of the Federal Department of Commerce and Industries is the fourth appointed member.

PORTS

Lagos

The main port of Nigeria, Lagos, handles 68 per cent of imports and 44 per cent of exports for the whole country. On the average, 112 vessels enter the port monthly.

Entrance to the harbour is between well-constructed breakwaters. A continuous watch is maintained at the Signal Station (East Mole) and instructions for incoming vessels are passed

by flashing signals. Pilotage is compulsory except for men-of-war and for coasting vessels of less than 1,100 tons whose masters hold a licence issued by the local Pilotage Board. Towage vessels are available for all classes of vessels including two large ocean going tugs, Atlas and Vulcan of 1,600 horse power each. The depth of the bar is maintained at 27 ft. L.W.O.S.T. In 1957 there were six berths at Marina mooring buoys, three swinging berths and four anchorages in the pool, three berths at Customs Quay, Lagos (1,175 ft.) and eight berths at Apapa Quays (4,525 ft.). A modern lighter berth was also available. In addition, there were three small wharves in the Nigerian Ports Authority Dockyard, Apapa, a U.A.C. Wharf, a Bulk Oil Jetty, Oil Wharf and the Ijora Coal Wharf.

The Apapa Quays are used mainly for up-country cargo and for passengers while Customs Quays are used mainly for Lagos cargo. There are eight transit sheds at Apapa Quays including the Atlantic Terminal which is used for handling passengers and baggage. Four of these sheds and a 20,000 ton produce warehouse were opened by Her Majesty the Queen in 1956. Customs Quay is served by three main transit sheds and eight subsidiary sheds.

There are ample portal cranes of three to five tons, one 25-ton and a 50-ton floating crane. Cargo can be loaded direct from rail wagons at Apapa Quays and at Ijora. Customs Quay is served by road only. Lighters are used for ships discharging and loading at the buoys and anchorages. For repairs and maintenance, there is a well-equipped dockyard with a slipway, capacity 100 tons, and a floating dock, 365 ft long with a lifting capacity of 3,600 tons dead weight.

Port Harcourt

Port Harcourt handles imports and exports of the Eastern Region and the north-eastern part of the Northern Region as well as overseas transit cargo for the French territories. The Port lies 41 miles from the sea on a bend of the Bonny River and the approach to the entrance is over the Bonny Bar. Signals to incoming vessels are transmitted by morse light from a Signal Station at Bonny where continuous watch is kept. Pilotage between Dawes Island and Port Harcourt is compulsory, with the same exceptions as for Lagos. In 1957 there were facilities for nine ocean going ships, four at the main quay, two at mooring buoys, one at the coal conveyor berth and two at anchor in the pool. There is a buoy berth south of the main quays for the use of petroleum tankers when discharging.

There are four transit sheds and four arcon sheds each 117 ft. by 50 ft. with a conveyor connecting to the quays were used for handling export produce. Mobile cranes 2 (6 tons) and one 15-ton crane comprise the crana facilities, and cargo was discharged direct into rail or road vehicles. A small dockyard with the slipway capable of taking 300 tons weight was available for repairs and maintenance to small craft.

Work started on the construction of three deep water berths down stream of the present quays. The scheme due for completion in 1960 provides for 1,560 feet of quay wall, three modern transit sheds, a large warehouse and easy access to road and rail transport.

Delta Ports

The depths of water on the Forcados and Escravos Bars limit the draught of ships entering

and leaving the ports of Warri, Sapele and Burutu on the Niger Delta. Escravos bar was re-sounded in December 1956 and the depth on the bar was increased to 12 feet M.L.W.O.S.T. The Federal Government has set aside £6.5 million under the Economic Programme to pay for deepening the Escravos Bar to take vessels with a draught of 20 feet at all states of the tide. A mole four and a half miles long will be constructed to protect the entrance from littoral drift and in the shelter of the mole, a channel will be dredged. The work should be completed in 1964.

A signal station at the Escravos entrance at Ogibigbi is equipped with visual signalling apparatus. It also communicates with Forcados, Lagos and Port Harcourt by radio telephone.

Warri, 27 miles above Forcados up the Warri River, has berths for five ocean vessels. There are two cranes and ample lighterage with towing launches for lighters. There is a small slipway.

Sapele, 98 miles from the Escravos Bar on the Benin River, has accommodation for seven vessels. Five up to 450 feet in length may anchor in the Benin River and two in the Ethiope River. There are two wharves, no cranes but lighters are available for loading and discharging.

Burutu on an island five miles from Forcados has four berths alongside for ocean going vessels and considerable warehouse capacity. Covered storage can accommodate 32,000 tons of export produce. Other storage is available for 10,000 tons. There are seven mobile cranes of 1½-ton capacity, one 2-3-ton and one 25-ton steam crane.

Calabar

Calabar is approached from Calabar River. Maximum draught at high water is 20 ft. Pilotage is not compulsory but may be obtained if required. There is one mooring buoy to which two vessels can be made fast. In addition to the mooring buoy the following berths are available :

- (1) Pool anchorage for three ocean going vessels
- (2) Bulk Oil Wharf for one ocean going vessel, and
- (3) Ivy Pier for one vessel not exceeding 300 ft.

There are numerous jetties for lighters and small cranes for use with lighters. A small repair shop is available for river craft only and a graving dock for vessels up to 200 ft. in length and with a draught of 6 ft.

Degema—Abonnema

The port is approached from Bonny *via* Boler Creek, the New Calabar River and Kra-kra Creek, a distance of 42 miles. One wharf is available for ocean going vessels and there are anchorages for four vessels in the river. Access to the port is governed by the depth of water in Bolar creek (Winnifred crossing) the maximum depth being 16 ft. M.L.W.O.S.T.

Victoria and Tiko

The two ports for the Southern Cameroons are Victoria and Tiko. The approach to Tiko *via* the Bimbia River is obstructed by a bar and vessels are limited to a maximum draught of 20 feet. There is one berth alongside for a vessel not exceeding 460 feet in length and one anchorage in the Pool. Victoria (Bota) has four anchorages in the Bay with depths of 33 feet

at L.W.O.S.T. There are four transit sheds for Customs cargo at Victoria with a total area of 22,500 square feet and one shed at Tiko with an area of 10,000 square feet. Tiko also has a free shed of 4,000 square feet. At both ports cargo is loaded and discharged by lighters.

OVERSEA SHIPPING SERVICES

Elder Dempster Lines Limited

Operates regular fortnightly passenger mail service between Liverpool and Lagos taking 13 days in each direction. Cargo services between Nigeria and the principal United Kingdom and North Continental ports take 14 to 21 days and Canada and U.S.A. about 21 days, India approximately four weeks and South Africa ten days.

Holland West-Africa Lijn N.V.

This Company operates a regular combined passenger and cargo service taking about 21 days in each direction, between Hamburg, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Le Havre, Bordeaux and West African ports.

Palm Line Limited

Operates a frequent service of modern cargo vessels between the United Kingdom/Continent and all ports in Nigeria. The voyage takes approximately a month in each direction.

The Guinea Gulf Line Limited

Operates cargo, mail and passenger services, which take approximately 21 days in each direction, between the United Kingdom/Continent and West African ports.

Compagnie Fabre Fraissinet

This company provides mail boat and cargo services between Marseilles, other Mediterranean ports and Nigeria. The mail boat leaves Lagos every three weeks and takes 15 days to Marseilles. The fortnightly cargo service takes approximately a month in each direction.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Reunis

Operates a monthly service between United States North Atlantic ports and West Africa ; and a monthly service between French Atlantic and North Sea ports and Nigeria. Both services take approximately 30 days each direction.

Delta Line

This line operates a combined passenger and cargo service every three weeks between New Orleans, United States Gulf ports and West African ports. The voyage takes approximately 21 days in each direction.

Hanseatischer Afrika-Dienst

Operates a regular fortnightly cargo service between Continental ports and Nigeria. Limited

passenger accommodation is available and the voyage takes approximately 21 days in each direction.

Deutsche Africa-Linien (Woermann Line)

This Company operates a twice monthly combined passenger and cargo service, taking approximately 28 days in each direction, between German, Dutch, Belgian, French, Portuguese and Canary Islands ports and West Africa. Regular calls are made at Lagos.

Scandinavian West Africa Line

Operates a service outwards from Gothenburg, Antwerp and Bordeaux and homewards from Lagos and Sapele to Scandinavian ports only. The voyage takes approximately three weeks in each direction.

American-West African Line Inc., Barber-West African Line Division

This Company operates a regular freight, mail and limited passenger service twice monthly between United States North Atlantic ports, the Azores, Madeira, Canary and Cape Verde Islands, and West African ports. The voyage takes approximately 21 days in each direction.

Farrell Lines

This line operates a fortnightly combined passenger and cargo service, which takes approximately 28 days in each direction between New York, North American Atlantic ports and West Africa.

F. Italo Line

This Company operates a cargo service, taking approximately 28 days in each direction between Mediterranean and West African ports.

Katoasaki Kishen Kaisha

This line operates a monthly cargo service, taking approximately two and a half months in each direction between Japan, Central America and West Africa.

Lloyd Triestino Societa per Azioni di Navigazione

This Company operates a regular monthly cargo service, taking approximately one month in each direction, between French and Italian Mediterranean ports and the principal ports in Nigeria.

Nautilus Line

Operates a monthly combined passenger and cargo service, taking approximately 21 days in each direction between Mediterranean, French and Italian ports (with connections to and from Greece, Egypt and the Middle East *via* Genoa) and West Africa.

Nofroa Line (Hoegh Lines)

This Company operates a fortnightly cargo service, taking approximately 21 days between Scandinavian and Continental ports and West Africa.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha

This line operates a monthly cargo service taking between two and three months in each direction, between Japan, the Far East, South Africa and West Africa.

Societe Navale Delmas—Vieljeux

This Company operates cargo services between the principal French and North African ports and Nigeria. The express service takes six weeks and the others two months in each direction.

Societe Navale de l'Ouest

This Company operates a monthly combined passenger and cargo service, taking approximately 21 days in each direction, between German, Dutch, Belgian and French ports and the principal ports in Nigeria.

Zim Line

This line operates an occasional cargo service taking two to three months for the round voyage between Israel, North Africa and West Africa.

COASTAL SHIPPING AND INLAND WATERWAYS

The network of creeks and distributaries in the coastal area and the two great rivers flowing through 1,300 miles of the interior provide a system of natural waterways which has always been important. There is a busy internal traffic in passengers and cargo along these waterways. Canoes, the traditional form of transport, have been supplemented in recent years by power vessels. Three privately owned river fleets carry each year some 180,000 tons of goods on the Niger and some 80,000 tons on the Benue.

The operation of the river fleets is however hampered by navigation problems on the rivers and by the restricted access over the Escravos Bar to the Delta ports. On behalf of the Federal Government, a firm of consultants from the Netherlands is carrying out a three-year survey of the Niger and the Benue to advise on measures for improving navigability. The project for deepening the Escravos Bar was described in the section on ports.

On the 1st April, 1957 the Federal Department of Inland Waterways came into operation and took over a number of services formerly provided by the Nigeria Marine and, for an interim period, by the Nigerian Ports Authority. The Department operates the following ferry services :

- (i) Onitsha to Asaba on the River Niger.
- (ii) Sapele to Benin Road on the Sapele River.
- (iii) Lokoja to Shintaku on the River Niger.
- (iv) Calabar Road to Atimbo on the Atimbo River.

Passenger and cargo services along the coast, the creeks and rivers are as follows :

Cross River

- (i) *Calabar—Oron*
A passenger and cargo service twice daily.
- (ii) *Calabar—Itu*
A passenger and cargo service on alternate days.
- (iii) *Calabar—Ikom—Mamfe—Bansara*
A cargo service during the rainy season—(June-November).

These three services are operated by Elder Dempster Agencies Limited. The Niger Transport and Trading Co. Ltd., also provided frequent passenger and cargo services.

Delta Ports

- (i) *Port Harcourt—Degema—Nembe—Brass—Akassa*
A passenger and cargo service twice monthly, leaving Port Harcourt on the 1st and 15th of each month (Government Service operated by the Department of Inland Waterways).
- (ii) *Port Harcourt—Opobo—Okrika—Bonny*
A passenger and cargo service twice monthly, leaving Port Harcourt on the 1st and 15th of each month. (Government Service operated by the Department of Inland Waterways).
- (iii) *Port Harcourt—Opobo—Abonnema*
A regular weekly service. (Elder Dempster Agencies Ltd.).
- (iv) *Warri—Onitsha*
A regular weekly service. (Holts Transport Ltd.).
- (v) *Burutu—Onitsha—Lokoja*
Frequent sailings according to cargo requirements. (Niger Transport and Trading Co. Ltd.).

Coastwise Services

- (i) *Port Harcourt—Lagos*
A collier service carrying eight cabin and 80 deck passengers. (Government Service operated by Nigerian Ports Authority).
- (ii) *Lagos—Calabar—Port Harcourt—Victoria*
Irregular passenger and cargo service. (Elder Dempster Agencies Ltd.).

Creekwise Services

- (i) *Lagos—Delta Ports (Sapele, Warri and Burutu)*
Regular weekly cargo services are operated by Elder Dempster Agencies Ltd., and Holland West Africa Lijn. The Niger Transport and Trading Co. Ltd., provide frequent

passenger and cargo services; an irregular cargo service is offered by Holts Transport Ltd. The Nigerian Ports Authority runs a twice-monthly cargo and deck passenger service between Lagos and Warri. In July the run was extended to Tropani on the Niger.

(ii) *Lagos—Badagry—Porto Novo (Dahomey)*

A weekly cargo service is operated by Union Maritime et Commerciale. Services are also provided by local lighterage and passenger concerns.

(iii) *Lagos—Lome—Port Gentil*

A monthly cargo service is operated by Union Maritime et Commerciale.

(iv) *Lagos—Okitipupa*

Frequent Passenger and cargo services calling at Ejirinrin, Epe, and Atijere, are operated by local lighterage and passenger concerns.

Government Coastal Agency

The Coastal Agency was set up in 1954 to handle the clearance and forwarding of stores for the Federal and Regional Governments and certain quasi-governmental bodies. The Agency also arranges passages for Government Officers.

In 1957, there was a marked expansion in the Agency's operations; the total value of imports handled exceeded £5 million compared with £2.75 million in 1956. A branch office was opened at Port Harcourt.

RAILWAYS

Organization

The Headquarters of the Nigerian Railway Corporation are at Ebute Metta, Lagos. Corporation Members comprised the Chairman and twelve other Members, appointed by the Minister of Transport as persons qualified in matters relating to commerce, industry, marketing, labour and ports. The Chairman also served as General Manager in 1957. Heads of Departments were the Chief Superintendent (Operating and Commercial), Chief Mechanical Engineer, Chief Civil Engineer, Chief Accountant, Controller of Stores and Chief Medical Officer (formerly known as Principal Medical and Health Officer). District Officers were stationed at Ebute Metta Junction, Zaria and Enugu.

Area Served

The Nigerian Railway extends over a distance of 1,780 route-miles of 3' 6" gauge. Up to 30th September, 1957 there were also 133 route-miles of 2' 6" gauge, running between Jos and Zaria but this section was closed to traffic on that day having been operated at a loss for many years. 'Limited' passenger trains which departed from Lagos on five days each week, provided a service to Kano, Port Harcourt and Jos. A direct service operated in both directions twice weekly linked Port Harcourt and Kano. Principal intermediary towns served were Ibadan, Ilorin, Minna, Kaduna, Zaria, Kafanchan, Makurdi, Enugu, Aba with connections from Kano to Nguru and Kaura Namoda. In addition to its rail services, the Corporation also conducted

extensive road services in the North, serving Sokoto, Gusau, Maiduguri, Funtua and Birnin Kebbi.

Statistics

The financial year ended 31st March, 1957 showed gross receipts amounting to £14,296,000 and expenditure amounting to £12,318,900, representing an operating ratio of 85 per cent. The net surplus, after making deductions for interest, renewals, taxation and other charges, was £830,000. Freight tonnage carried during the year totalled 2,808,000 tons, which was a record (as compared with 2,653,000 tons in the previous year). The average length of haul was 536 miles, and the freight net-ton miles were 1,294,075,000. Passengers conveyed were 7,271,000 for an average distance of 61 miles per passenger.

Rolling Stock

During the calendar year 1957, 26 additional passenger vehicles, eight baggage vans and three Restaurant Cars were put into service to improve still further the accommodation on Limited and Local passenger trains. All Limited trains were equipped with new third-class coaches. During the same period, 213 additional goods wagons and 35 tank wagons were placed in service.

Other Developments

The survey of the proposed railway extension to Maiduguri was completed during the year and tenders were called for the construction of the first section from Kuru to Bauchi. Negotiations were still proceeding for a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to assist in financing the construction which was estimated to cost £20 million.

The relaying of the track between Port Harcourt and Enugu progressed satisfactorily. New rail-served industrial areas at Kano and Kaduna were in process of development. A siding nine miles in length was constructed to serve a new cement factory established at Nkalagu in the Eastern Region. Work on the exchange sidings at Apapa progressed satisfactorily, and remodelling of the goods yards at Zaria was completed. Remodellings at Minna and Enugu were nearing completion. A new station building at Offa was completed in June and a new Running Shed was completed at Enugu in the following month.

ROADS

The total mileage of roads in Nigeria has increased by 50 per cent since the war and there are now some 37,000 miles of road of which over 4,000 miles are bituminized. Under the 1954 Constitution, only the Trunk A roads are the responsibility of the Federal Government. The total mileage of these roads in 1957 was :

Bituminous surface	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,088
Gravel or earth	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,043
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,131

The trunk roads are in the form of a grid framework on which the rest of the system is built up. The basic components are two roads running from the ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt to the northern boundary and four east to west roads, two south of the Niger-Benue system and two north of it. On the eastern side of Nigeria and the Cameroons, there is a further network, not yet completed, designed to link Nigeria, the Northern and the Southern Cameroons. The system provides links between the Federal and Regional capitals, ports and other major towns and also international links with important centres in neighbouring territories.

During 1957, work to the value of £3 million was completed or in hand by direct labour while contract work to the value of £5.5 million was being carried out. 2,000 feet of new bridges were completed including the bridges on the Bamenda to Mamfe road in the Southern Cameroons. Satisfactory progress was made on the five new roads being constructed in the Northern Region linking Kano to Zaria, Yola to Takum, Uba to Bama, Gombe to Kumo and Jamtari to Serti. Work on the new Iddo over-bridge in Lagos was slowed down because of construction difficulties in marshy ground. By the end of the year, these difficulties were resolved.

In addition to the construction of new roads and bridges, there is a big programme for improving existing roads and strengthening bridges. 179 miles of road were tarred for the first time or the tar surface widened from 12 to 22 feet. 35 per cent of the work reconstructing bridges between Lagos and Mando was completed at a cost of £350,000. Rehabilitation on Carter Bridge connecting Lagos Island to the mainland was well advanced by December and scheduled for completion in May, 1958.

There was a further increase in road traffic in 1957. Comparative figures for vehicles licensed in the first quarter of the year were:

	<i>Private Vehicles</i>	<i>Commercial Vehicles</i>
1950	6,900	7,300
1953	12,300	10,700
1956	16,800	16,900
1957	22,060	18,070

The bulk of the road transport business in Nigeria is owned by small companies, families or individuals and there are few large road transport companies. Growing competition is serving to increase efficient operation and to reduce freight charges.

AIR SERVICES

Nigeria is well served by both external and internal air services. The following international airlines operate scheduled services to Lagos and/or Kano, both of which are Grade I (international) airports and are the two main customs airports :

INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

British Overseas Airways Corporation

London to Kano to Lagos : up to six per week
 Return up to six per week
 All flights stage at Tripoli and most at Rome.

Air France

Paris to Algiers to Niamey to Cotonou to Lagos to Duala	Sundays
Return	Mondays
Paris to Nice to Kano to Lagos to Brazzaville ..	Tuesdays
Return	Wednesdays

Hunting-Clan and Airwork

London to Biarritz to Tangier to Agadir to Bathurst to Freetown to Takoradi to Accra. A weekly service taking three days en route. Connections for Lagos at Accra provided by W.A.A.C.

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines

Amsterdam to Zurich to Rome to Kano	Wednesdays
Return	Tuesdays
Amsterdam to Frankfurt to Rome to Kano	Sundays
Return	Fridays
Kano to Brazzaville to Johannesburg	Thursdays
Return	Fridays

Pan American World Airways

New York to Lisbon to Kano	Wednesdays
Return	Sundays
Kano to Leopoldville to Johannesburg	Thursdays
Return	Saturdays

Sabina

Brussels to Leopoldville to Johannesburg up to eight per week.

Union Aeromaritime de Transport

Duala to Lagos to Cotonou to Lome to Accra to Abidjan	Tuesdays
Return	Thursdays

West African Airways Corporation

Lagos to Accra to Abidjan to Robertsfield to Freetown	
Bathurst to Dakar	Tuesdays and Fridays
Dakar to Bathurst to Freetown	Wednesdays and Sats.
Freetown to Robertsfield to Abidjan to Accra to Lagos	Thursdays and Sundays
Lagos to Accra	Daily
Return	Daily

Among the non-Scheduled operators are Air Charter Limited between England and Lagos, Indamer operating between Bombay and Accra *via* Kano and Lagos and Aden Airways providing special services from Kano and Maiduguri for pilgrims to Mecca.

INTERNAL SERVICES

All internal air services are operated by the West African Airways Corporation. Full details may be obtained from W.A.A.C. Air Booking Centre, Lagos or from any of the Corporation's offices in Nigeria. The telegraphic address is 'Westafair' followed by the name of the town. In the United Kingdom, information may be obtained from B.O.A.C. which acts as general agents for W.A.A.C.

The following weekly services were operated in 1957 by the Corporation within Nigeria :

Lagos-Benin-Port Harcourt and return	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lagos-Enugu-Calabar-Tiko and return	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lagos-Port Harcourt-Calabar-Tiko and return..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lagos-Enugu and return ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kano-Jos-Yola and return	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kano-Gusau-Sokoto and return ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kano-Jos-Kaduna and return	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kano-Kaduna and return..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kano-Maiduguri and return	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lagos-Ibadan-Jos-Kano and return	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lagos-Ibadan-Kaduna-Kano and return	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lagos-Port Harcourt-Enugu-Jos-Kano and return	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lagos-Benin-Port Harcourt-Enugu-Jos-Kano and return	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lagos-Benin-Port Harcourt-Jos-Kano and return	..	..	..	..	..	1

The above services were operated with 'Heron', 'Wayfarer' or 'Dove' aircraft. The number of aircraft movements (including training and test flights) on Nigerian Airfields was 38,696 compared with 25,910 in 1956.

There were 74,762 embarking passengers and 69,806 disembarking passengers. Air freight handled during the year under review amounted to 1,807,419 kilos compared with 1,134,116 in 1956.

AERODROMES

The aerodromes are administered by the Department of Civil Aviation and maintained by the Federal Public Works Department. The aerodromes are classified as follows :

Grade I : Designated International airport .. Kano, Lagos.

Grade II : Customs aerodromes used regularly but with limited traffic .. Maiduguri, Calabar.

Grade III : Non-customs aerodromes in regular use Benin, Enugu, Ibadan, Jos, Kaduna
Port Harcourt, Tiko, Bida, Gusau
Makurdi, Sokoto, Oshogbo, Yola,
Zaria.

Grade IV: Aerodromes used occasionally for charter services. Full facilities are not available at these aerodromes as they are little used, but the runways are maintained for aircraft operations:

Bauchi

This aerodrome is useful as an alternate to Jos.

Ilorin

A useful alternative for small aircraft on the Lagos-Kano route. Occasionally used by aircraft of Sudan Interior Mission.

Katsina

Katsina is the seat of a senior Emir and although the aerodrome is little used it serves a useful purpose for special flights. Occasionally used by aircraft of Sudan Interior Mission.

Mamfe

Occasionally used by the West African Airways Corporation, but is generally closed during rainy season.

Minna

The aerodrome is used by aircraft of the Sudan Interior Mission, but Minna is a provincial centre and the aerodrome can be used by charter operations of commercial aircraft of restricted all up weights.

Potiskum

This aerodrome is useful alternate for small aircraft on the Kano-Maiduguri route.

Azare

Available for charter operations.

Yelwa

Available for charter operations.

In addition to the classified Airports and Airfields above, the following additional Landing Strips are available to light aircraft. They are for the most part unattended and should be used with caution, especially after rain.

Birnin-Kebbi

Biu

Bussa

Gboko

Gombe

Gummel

Hadejia

Idah

Jalingo

Kabba

Keffi

Kontagora

Mubi

Shendam

Wukari

Zonkwa

Zuru

Landing Sites for Helicopters have been constructed at the following places :

Aba	Bonny
Afam	Ituk Mbang
Agbor	Oloibiri
Ahoada	Soku
Akata	Akukwa
Asaba	

Development

The new terminal building at Kano Airport was opened by Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal. The new terminal building at Benin was completed and the one at Jos was fifty per cent complete. Taxiway and apron extensions were made at Lagos Airport and a new operations block was designed.

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Posts, telegraphs and telephones are a Federal responsibility under the 1954 Constitution. In 1956-57 following an extensive survey of the country's requirements, a £12 million programme for the development of telecommunications on a hitherto unparalleled scale was approved. The main features of this programme are the installation of 14 automatic exchanges in the larger towns and 28 in rural areas ; the provision of 120 trunk circuits (capable of extension to 480 circuits) between Lagos and Ibadan ; the increase in the number of trunk channels between Regional capitals to between 24 and 36 ; the connection of the Southern Cameroons by a trunk telephone system to Nigeria ; and the extension of the telephone trunk service over the Plateau, Bauchi and Adamawa Provinces into Bornu Province. The Posts and Telegraphs Department had a busy year in 1957 doing the detailed planning, ordering equipment and making a start on this vast programme. Progress on buildings was slowed down by the shortage of staff in the Public Works Department, a situation which gradually improved towards the end of the year.

Staff

The policy of providing in-training posts designed to qualify junior officers for promotion to administrative and executive grades began to bear fruit and by the end of the year there were 209 Nigerian holders of senior posts as compared with 141 at the end of the previous year.

The establishment of senior posts increased from 499 to 610 but the percentage of vacant posts increased to 33 per cent as compared with 28 per cent at the end of the previous year.

Good progress continued to be made in the training of Postal, Telecommunications, Engineering and Investigation Branch staff. A new training school was opened at Ibadan in October.

Postal Services

Appreciable expansion took place during the year. Nearly 117 million postal articles were handled, an increase of 11 per cent over the 1956 total. 88 new Postal Agencies were opened,

bringing the total to 954. Five existing Agencies were converted to departmental post offices and one to sub-post office status, whilst other Agencies were improved by the provision of private letter box and Savings Bank facilities.

The review of mail distribution which had been initiated in 1956 was continued and several improvements in service were effected: the delivery of parcels to commercial houses in Lagos by departmental vans commenced. Increased use was made of departmental vehicles in preference to certain contract services which had proved unsatisfactory.

The increased frequency of W.A.A.C. internal flights were reflected in improved distribution of first class mail throughout the country and with effect from the 1st of April, air parcels received from abroad were afforded onward conveyance within Nigeria by air instead of surface route. A second class airmail service to Europe and the U.S.A. was introduced in the same month.

Rates charged for the conveyance of mails by shipping companies and by motor contract firms were increased and the British Post Office again raised its terminal charges in respect of parcels received. These factors together with other rises in handling costs, necessitated increases in the postage rates for internal mails, external surface mails and external second class airmails.

Increased postage rates together with increased charges for other allied postal services, including Money Orders and Postal Orders were introduced on the 1st of October, 1957, to offset higher operating costs.

Remittance Services

Transactions during the year, with comparative figures for 1956 were as follows:

		1956	1957	<i>Increase or Decrease per cent</i>
Money Orders Paid	Number	423,950	425,309	+ .3%
	Value	£8,524,738	£8,477,602	— .6%
Money Orders Issued	Number	427,649	423,196	— 1.0%
	Value	£8,570,209	£8,455,870	— 1.0%
Postal Orders Paid	Number	2,099,365	2,529,673	+20.5%
	Value	£1,842,910	£2,177,696	+18.2%
Postal Orders Sold	Number	2,926,908	5,715,807	+95.3%
	Value	£2,357,975	£3,270,780	+38.7%

The marked increase in Postal Orders sales is largely explained by the growth of public interest in Football Pools, resulting in heavy sales of Postal Orders of the lower denominations.

Telecommunication Services

Telegrams

Considerable improvements in the service were effected during the year, particularly in regard to speed of delivery and the conversion of morse circuits to high speed teleprinter working. The attention given to telegraph training in previous years together with improved circuit transmission standards has resulted in a better standard of operating and fewer

transmission errors. Telegraphy traffic showed a slight increase over 1956 with a corresponding rise in revenue earned to a figure of £308,200.

Telephone

The most notable event of the year was the extension of the V.H.F. Radio Trunk Net Work to Kaduna and Enugu, resulting in the provision of additional circuits offering improved transmission standards and simple maintenance. Seven new Exchanges were extended and enlarged. The number of telephone subscribers increased by 13 per cent from 12,918 to 14,581 and it is anticipated that the demand for telephone service will continue to increase.

Revenue earned from the Telephone Service amounted to £574,100, an increase of 25.3 per cent on the corresponding figure for 1956. Of this total, the revenue from trunk calls was £271,200 an increase of 30.2 per cent over 1956.

Aeradio Organisation

The radio and land line links through which are handled most of the air traffic control and meteorological messages vital to Nigeria's internal and external air communications continued to be provided and operated by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The latest types of equipment were installed in the new Airport Terminal Building in Kano which now possesses one of the most advanced air communication controls in the world.

Services for other Government Departments

In addition to the normal public services, the Posts and Telegraphs Department continued to provide and maintain special communications facilities for the Departments of Civil Aviation, Meteorology, Police and Marketing and Exports and for the Nigerian Railway Corporation, the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation and the Nigerian Ports Authority.

Workshops and Motor Transport

Many new vehicles were provided both for use in the installation of equipment required for telecommunications development and to improve the mobility of technical staff. The construction or adaptation of vehicle bodies was undertaken in the Lagos Workshops and plans were made to establish territorial workshops at Ibadan, Enugu and Kaduna.

Departmental Organisation

Sections of the Departmental Staff and Buildings Branch were established in the Territorial Headquarters at Kaduna, Enugu and Ibadan, during the year, to take over certain staff and executive functions which had previously been centralized in Lagos. The development of Drawing Offices throughout the country proceeded satisfactorily although it proved difficult to attract and retain adequate staff for this type of work.

TABLE A

Shipping—Lagos

Number and Nationality of Ships, Year ended 31st March, 1958 and its corresponding period previous year.

1956-57					1957-58				
Nationality					Nationality				
					Number of Ships				
British	663	British	737						
Norwegian	211	Norwegian	152						
Netherland	109	French	80						
German	91	Dutch	79						
French	70	German	126						
Liberian	69	Liberian	102						
Italian	55	Italian	42						
United States	33	Swedish	56						
Swiss	31	America	42						
Swedish	30	Japanese	28						
Japanese	26	Swiss	29						
Greek	17	Israeli	7						
Danish	16	Panamanian	12						
Israel	7	Danish	15						
Spanish	4	Costa Rican	1						
Costa Rican	2	Spanish	—						
Panamanian	1	Indian	9						
Syrian	1	Ghanaian	2						
Finnish	1	Finnish	3						
Polish	—	Irish	—						
Moroccan	—								
Total	1,437	Total	1,522						

TABLE B

Passengers—Lagos

Number of Passengers embarked and disembarked during period, year ending 31st March, 1958 and corresponding period previous year.

	1st April, 1956 to 31st March, 1957		1st April, 1957 to 31st March, 1958	
	Embarked	Disembarked	Embarked	Disembarked
Total	4,119	5,455	4,668	5,382

TABLE C

Passengers—Port Harcourt

Number of Passengers embarked and disembarked during period year ending 31st March, 1958, and corresponding period previous year.

	1956-57		1957-58	
	<i>Embarked</i>	<i>Disembarked</i>	<i>Embarked</i>	<i>Disembarked</i>
Total	408	457	493	504

TABLE D

Shipping—Port Harcourt

Number and Nationality of Ships, Year ended 31st March, 1959, and its corresponding period previous year.

1956-57		1957-58	
<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Number of Ships</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Number of Ships</i>
British	321	British	360
Norwegian	55	Norwegian	49
Japanese	23	French	3
Greek	16	Dutch	25
German	15	German	20
Swedish	14	Liberian	2
Netherland	12	Italian	4
French	9	Swedish	35
Swiss	7	American	—
Italian	5	Japanese	27
Danish	4	Swiss	9
Liberian	4	Israeli	1
Spanish	2	Panamanian	6
Panamanian	—	Danish	8
		Costa Rican	—
		Spanish	—
		Indian	4
		Ghanaian	—
		Finnish	1
		Irish	2
Total	487	Total	556

TABLE E

Tonnages of Cargo Imported and Exported at Nigerian Ports

<i>Port</i>	<i>Import in Freight Tons</i>	<i>Export in Freight Tons</i>
Lagos	1,455,000	892,000
Burutu	73,000	88,000
Warri	49,000	36,000
Sapele	77,000	244,000
Port Harcourt	486,000	419,000
Calabar	56,000	128,000
Degema	4,000	67,000
Victoria and Tiko	35,000	1360,00
Total	2,229,000	2,010,000

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY

OVER 80 per cent of electricity supply in Nigeria is provided by the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria, a public corporation with an independent board of management working with capital allocated by the Government. In the mining area in Plateau Province, electricity is also supplied by a private company, the Nigerian Electricity Supply Corporation. The African Timber and Plywood Company at Sapele and the Cameroons Development Corporation also generate electricity.

The Electricity Corporation was set up by the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria Ordinance, 1950, to be responsible for the development and distribution of electrical power. The Board consists of a chairman appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council and a number of members, most of whom were appointed by the Regional Legislatures. There is an Electrical Advisory Council, the duties of which are to consider any matter affecting the supply of electricity and to represent the interests of the consumers and the general public. The Council appointed three of its members to the Corporation. The Corporation was set up in April 1951, and took over on that date the 10 electricity undertakings owned by the Government. Later it acquired the Native Authority Electricity Undertakings at Ibadan, Abeokuta, Kano and Katsina. The Corporation has regionalised its affairs and has headquarters in Lagos, Enugu, and Kaduna, each with Electrical, Mechanical and Civil Engineering, Accounts, Administration and Commercial Departments. The 22 undertakings are grouped into nine Districts, each of which is run by a District Engineer and Manager. The Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations act as the Corporation's agents in the United Kingdom and there is a London Office for purposes of recruitment and enquiries.

Development

Supplies of electricity are expanding rapidly. By the end of the year, total installed capacity of generating plant was 93.89 megawatts compared with 34.29 megawatts five years ago. The number of units generated during the year was 246,323,399, an increase of 23 per cent over the 1956 figure. Details of the units generated at each undertaking are contained in Table A at the end of this chapter. Expansion of the distribution system was carried out at all undertakings to cope with load development. 8,500 kilowatts of new plants was commissioned. During the

year, work started on the first extension to Ijora 'B' Power Station which will raise the installed capacity to 85 megawatts. Work was also begun on a 132 KV transmission line between Lagos and Ibadan.

Tariffs

Both the Residential and Commercial/Industrial tariffs conform to the two part tariff structure, *i.e.* each has a fixed charge element which is standard for all undertakings, and a unit rate which varies at different undertakings to take into account the varying operating costs between undertakings. At the four Amenity Undertakings in the North-Katsina, Sokoto, Maiduguri and Yola there is a single unit rate of 5*d* per unit. At Lagos, Port Harcourt, Enugu, Plateau and the Cameroons, the first block of units (200 in the case of residential consumers, and the number directly related to the magnitude of the fixed charge in the case of Commercial/Industrial consumers) are charged at 3*d* per unit, all in excess of this block at 1½*d* per unit. A single unit rate of 3*d* per unit operates at all other undertakings with the exception of Kano where a high rate of 3*d* per unit applies to the first block, and the remainder are at 2*d* per unit.

The residential fixed charge is based on the floor area of the premises, and the Commercial/Industrial fixed charge is based upon the consumers maximum demand.

Table B at the end of this chapter shows the tariffs in detail and the terms and conditions of supply.

Hydro-electric Schemes

Preliminary investigation was carried out into the possible schemes for the large-scale supply of hydro-electric power. The first would involve damming the River Niger above Jebba and the second damming the Kaduna River in the Shiroro Gorge. Such schemes could supply power at considerably lower cost than is possible under present methods of generation.

WATER SUPPLIES

Under the 1954 Constitution the Federal Public Works Department is responsible for water supplies in Lagos and the Southern Cameroons. In Lagos the demand for water is increasing and consumption is generally over 8,000,000 gallons daily. The maximum capacity of the works is 12,000,000 gallons daily, and new works under construction or in course of design will increase this to 20,000,000 gallons per day.

18 miles of mains were laid during the year and over 1,500 connections were made to those new mains. To improve water pressure, two elevated steel tanks were constructed each holding one million gallons. These tanks have increased water supply during peak demand periods.

PUBLIC WORKS

Under the Economic Programme, the duties and responsibilities of the Federal Public Works Department have greatly increased. The Department's work on Trunk A roads, bridges and aerodromes is described in Chapter 11 on Communications. This section deals with building construction programmes.

During 1957-58 the Department's 58 building contracts valued £2.5 million. This compares

with contract values totalling £.75 million in 1954-55, £1.25 million in 1955-56 and £2.25 million in 1956-57. A rapid expansion is taking place in the building and civil engineering industry. The number of registered contractors for contracts of £20,000 and over has doubled in two years. The register of building, civil engineering and electrical contractors now contains more than 200 names of which over 90 per cent are Nigerian. Government has encouraged the growth of local firms and most work is now let out to contract instead of being carried out by direct labour. In the Southern Cameroons, about 70 per cent of works still has to be done with direct labour because of shortage of private contractors.

The new contracts let included Queen's College at Yaba £120,000, an extension to the Posts and Telegraphs Headquarters in Lagos £180,000 and an Office Block for the Federal Government £250,000. In April the Department took over the maintenance of all military installations in the country. A £500,000 contract was let for soldiers' quarters at Yaba.

Work completed during the year included the University College Hospital at Ibadan, the Government Teacher Training College, the Chest Clinic and the large Posts and Telegraphs store costing a quarter of a million pounds. The housing programme completed included ten houses for Federal Ministers and the house for the Deputy Governor-General.

Shortage of staff continued to hamper the expansion of work. The approved establishment was 25 per cent under strength. One measure to overcome the shortage is the award of scholarships by the Federal Government in engineering and architecture. In 1957 there were 30 Nigerians studying overseas and three studying at the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology on these scholarships. An exhibition of the Department's work was held in Lagos in March and was visited by 8,000 people. Special arrangements were made for school children to go round the exhibition and to encourage them to take up engineering or architecture when they leave school.

TABLE A
Electricity Corporation of Nigeria 1957-58

	<i>Installed generating capacity kilowatts</i>	<i>Maximum demand kilowatts</i>	<i>Units generated or purchased</i>	<i>Percentage increase over pre- vious year</i>	<i>Total consumers connected</i>
Lagos	40,150	23,500	108,251,180	18.7	29,583
Cameroons	2,700	1,190	5,354,755	1.4	751
Kaduna	2,230	2,226	9,159,119	37.1	3,045
Kano	6,970	4,535	22,642,520	19.0	7,019
Katsina	200	146	469,107	17.0	651
Maiduguri	540	256	957,115	21.0	1,255
Plateau	Bulk supply	2,055	9,185,462	6.8	4,215
Sokoto	265	210	796,678	27.3	549
Yola	305	128	391,580	16.3	385
Zaria	2,140	1,234	5,392,250	29.6	2,626
Aba	1,550	1,300	4,591,748	51.3	2,067
Abakaliki	70	69	235,932	18.0	215
Calabar	830	465	2,083,970	14.2	1,186
Enugu/Oji	14,320	6,750	29,410,548	45.9	4,110
Onitsha	—	—	—	—	2,119
Port Harcourt	4,410	2,750	11,290,255	25.4	3,156
Abeokuta	1,440	750	3,256,530	3.9	2,905
Benin	740	516	1,712,327	24.9	1,400
Ibadan	8,720	5,335	22,234,589	21.1	8,744
Oshogbo	1,130	1,040	3,865,613	27.5	3,500
Sapele	Bulk supply	527	2,028,940	21.8	1,318
Warri	780	574	2,013,181	19.7	1,316

TABLE B
ELECTRICITY CORPORATION OF NIGERIA—TARIFFS

	Cameroons, Lagos, Plateau, Port- Harcourt, Enugu					Kano					Katsina, Maiduguri, Sokoto, Yola					Aba, Abakaliki, Benin, Calabar, Onitsha, Oshogbo, Sapele, Warri, Zaria					Abeokuta, Ibadan Kaduna				
	s d					s d					s d					s d					s d				
<i>A. Residential Rate</i>																									
(i) fixed charge of :																									
400 sq. ft. or less
401-1,000 sq. ft.
1,001-2,000 sq. ft.
2,001-3,000 sq. ft.
3,001-4,000 sq. ft.
Above 4,000 sq. ft.
(ii) monthly running unit charge of :																									
first 200 units
over 200 units

<i>B. Commercial and Industrial Rate</i>									
(i) monthly demand charge of:									
up to 10 KVA ..	..	3	0 per 100 VA	3	0 per 100 VA	3	0 per 100 VA	3	0 per 100 VA
10-25 KVA ..	..	27	6 per KVA	27	6 per KVA	27	6 per KVA	27	6 per KVA
26-50 KVA ..	..	25	0 per KVA	25	0 per KVA	25	0 per KVA	25	0 per KVA
51-100 KVA ..	..	22	6 per KVA	22	6 per KVA	22	6 per KVA	22	6 per KVA
101-250 KVA ..	..	20	0 per KVA	20	0 per KVA	20	0 per KVA	20	0 per KVA
251-500 KVA ..	..	17	6 per KVA	17	6 per KVA	17	6 per KVA	17	6 per KVA
501-1,000 KVA ..	..	15	0 per KVA	15	0 per KVA	15	0 per KVA	15	0 per KVA
above 1,000 KVA ..	..	13	4 per KVA	13	4 per KVA	13	4 per KVA	13	4 per KVA
(ii) monthly running unit charge of:									
all units up to value of B (i) above ..	..	0	3 per unit	0	3 per unit	0	3 per unit	0	3 per unit
all units up to value of B (i) above ..	..	1	.5d per unit	0	2 per unit	0	2 per unit	0	2 per unit
<i>C. Shop Window Lighting Rate</i>									
..	..	0	4 per unit	0	4 per unit	0	4 per unit	0	4 per unit
<i>D. Street Lighting Rate</i>									
..	..	As for B above		As for B above		As for B above		As for B above	
<i>E. General Purpose Rate</i>									
..	..	1	0 per unit	1	3 per unit	1	6 per unit	1	3 per unit
<i>F. Connection Charges</i>									
(i) new connection ..	..	£	s d	£	s d	£	s d	£	s d
(ii) special meter reading ..	..	1	0 0	1	0 0	1	0 0	1	0 0
(iii) re-connection after failure to pay account ..	..	0	5 0	0	5 0	0	5 0	0	5 0
..	..	2	0 0	2	0 0	2	0 0	2	0 0

CHAPTER TWELVE

Education

SINCE 1954, education has been regionalised, the Federal Government retaining responsibility for education in Lagos and for the Institutions of Higher Education. The Federal Education Department comes within the portfolio of the Minister of Education and is headed by the Chief Federal Adviser on Education. The Department runs an advisory service available to give professional advice and active assistance as required by the Regional Governments. Through the Chief Education Officer in Buea, the Chief Federal Adviser has direction to a limited extent over education in the Southern Cameroons. Liaison between the Governments is maintained through the Joint Consultative Committee on Education set up in 1955.

During the year, the liaison with Regional Governments was strengthened. The Joint Consultative Committee had two very successful meetings in Lagos and in Buea. Reference committees were formed for technical education and teacher training with membership widely representative of industrial and educational interests throughout the country. There was evidence of the Regional Ministries' growing confidence in the help which the Advisory Staff can give. Full-scale inspections of Colleges have been carried out, by request, in a number of Regions, and assistance in conducting practical teaching tests in collaboration with regional officers has contributed to the maintenance of consistent standards. A Digest of Statistics on Education in the Federation was prepared and 1,500 copies were printed and circulated.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The outstanding event of the year was the introduction of Free Primary Education for Lagos in January when fees were abolished in the assisted Primary Schools—a measure which affected the parents of 44,277 pupils. Of these, 8,200 were newly registered entrants into Infant Classes. Registration of pupils for admission in January, 1958, was carried out smoothly later in the year. Total enrolment in primary schools rose from 38,872 in 1956 to 50,182 of which 27,432 were boys and 22,750 were girls.

The traditional pattern of primary education is schools run by voluntary agencies, mainly Missions, with assistance from government. This pattern is retained under the new universal education scheme; in 1957 there were 95 voluntary agency schools and one government school. The scale of financial assistance from government both for recurrent and capital expenditure

has been greatly increased. Figures are given in Table A at the end of this chapter. In the year under review, the Lagos Town Council for the first time made a contribution towards recurrent expenditure; the contribution was over £73,000. On behalf of the voluntary agencies, the Government is carrying out a large building programme to provide additional schools and to replace those existing buildings which are unsatisfactory. By the end of the year, 285 classrooms had been completed accommodating 11,400 children. Most of these buildings were of a simple but novel one-storey design devised to provide a high quality of construction suited to local conditions at the lowest possible cost. In the more densely populated areas of the town, it has been necessary to design more costly multi-storey buildings to make the maximum use of available land. Shortage of suitable sites has hampered building progress. The situation improved slightly during the year as compulsory powers of acquisition were used and the Lagos Executive Development Board gave technical assistance on an agency basis. For the infant classes, new furniture was made to a design suitable for group work and to specifications produced after research on the average heights of Lagos children.

The primary course is eight years. The age of admission is five years and, the children spend the first two doing the Infant course. A new syllabus for the infant course was introduced during the year.

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Complementary to the primary education programme is the planned expansion of post-primary buildings and the introduction of new courses which will give the primary school leavers increased and diversified educational openings. The main emphasis of the plan is on classes for girls who have had fewer facilities than their brothers in the past. In 1957, the Government opened a second Domestic Science Centre. 100 per cent grants are available under the Economic Programme for building by voluntary Agencies. Under this programme plans were in hand for three Domestic Science Centres, three secondary schools for girls and for modern classes attached to four girls' schools. The first commercial school for girls was completed. For boys', plans were made for one more secondary school, a commercial and a trade school as well as for modern classes. £75,000 was spent on the post-primary buildings during the year from government funds.

Secondary Schools

4,097 pupils attended secondary schools. Of these 467 attended the two Government schools, King's College for boys and Queen's College for girls. These schools admit pupils from all over the Federation up to Higher School Certificate level. At King's College 40 new students were selected from 416 applicants. Of 19 boys who offered Higher School Certificate, 16 passed, 11 with four subjects at principal level. In August, work was begun on the new building at Yaba to which Queen's College will be transferred from the temporary accommodation in which the school has worked for the last fifteen years. Most Secondary Schools took pupils for 6 years to School Certificate. The School Certificate taken was the West African School Certificate, which is organised by the West African Examinations Council whose headquarters is at Yaba, Lagos. The age of entry for secondary schools is about 13. From the Secondary Schools, holders of

Higher School Certificate can obtain places at University College, Ibadan by examination. Holders of School Certificate may proceed to a grade II Teachers' Training College.

SCIENCE CENTRE

During the year, Government built and equipped a centre where 200 Nigerians are receiving intensive coaching in Science subjects at Advanced Level of the General Certificate of Education in order to qualify for University Entrance and, having qualified, to return to fill vacancies in different branches of the Federal Public Service.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Federal Advisory Committee has recommended the expansion of both the Yaba Technical Institute and the Yaba Trade Centre, the latter to have its numbers doubled and residential courses discontinued. The numbers attending courses at the Institute remain constant at 1,070, and the numbers of apprentices at the Trade Centre rose to 348. Sandwich courses in all branches of engineering have been continued at the Institute, attended by 179 students and part-time courses cater for 662 students. Discussion with the West African Examinations Council with a view to the establishment of a West African Technical Certificate are proceeding. In January both institutions were visited by the Adviser on Technical Education to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

TEACHER TRAINING

Teacher training facilities continued to expand. Table C at the end of the chapter shows the number of teachers serving under the Federal Education Department and the number being trained at the Government Teacher Training College in Lagos. The latter institution added a single-stream course for Grade II teachers in January, 1957 and successful candidates from this course will be entering Lagos schools in January, 1959. This expansion was made possible by the fact that building was completed on the new site for the College at Surulere and the College was able to vacate its temporary quarters at the end of the year. The proportion of trained to untrained teachers in Lagos probably remained constant at approximately 2:3 but it is not possible to give exact figures as statistics are not available from the unassisted schools—nor is it possible to say how many trained teachers are entering the schools each year, as the Voluntary Agencies recruit and train teachers in the Regions and later post them to Lagos when appropriate. New salary scales for teachers were published by the Ministry of Education in December, 1957.

A scheme of in-service training for teachers by means of evening classes has proved very popular. Attendances of over 200 remained steady throughout the year.

HIGHER EDUCATION

University College, Ibadan

The College prepares students for degrees in the faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine (Pre-Clinical) and Agriculture. In 1957 there were 564 students compared with 514 in the

previous academic year. 1957 was a year of expansion ; the following new teaching departments or groups of departments began work in October :

(a) *The Institute and Department of Education* began its first courses with about 30 students. The Institute is housed in wooden houses on the Old Site, temporarily converted for the purpose, until permanent quarters in the Arts Block adjoining the Library shall be ready. Two courses are running concurrently ; a Certificate course for graduates of the University College who intend to make teaching their profession, and a Diploma course for experienced schoolmasters, mostly non-graduates, who wish to acquire a wider academic background. In addition to this work of instruction, it is intended that the Institute staff shall undertake research into educational methods with particular application to Nigeria ; and that the Institute itself shall become a meeting place and centre for the exchange of views for the profession generally.

(b) *The Department of Economics and Social Studies* began in October courses leading to a general degree in economics and in government. As soon as staff and library facilities permit it is intended to offer courses for the Honours degree of B.sc. (Econ.). The Professor of Economics is also *ex-officio* the Director of the newly established Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research. Many requests for research projects have already come to the Institute from governments and other organisations. Recruitment of research staff has begun and some projects have already come to the Institute from governments and other organisations. Recruitment of research staff has begun and some projects are already under way.

(c) An entirely new department, designed to assist the development of the Nigerian Civil Service, is the new course on *Public Administration*, with special reference to local government, which is offered to young administrative grade civil servants, who shall normally be graduates, seconded by governments for the purpose. Eleven such officers are under instruction at present. All are from Western Region, but it is hoped that the other regions will participate in the near future. These developments have added to the College for the first time a considerable number of graduate students, in addition to the usual specialised research students, and it is hoped that this will result, in time, in giving an added element of maturity and stability to the student body.

An agreement has been made with the University of London and with the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology whereby the scheme of Special Relationship is extended to enable students of the University College to pursue courses at the Nigerian College at Zaria leading to the degree of B.sc. in Engineering. The first students were enrolled in this course in October, 1957.

Research continued actively in all departments of the University College. Six research degrees were awarded to junior members of the teaching staff by British Universities during the year under review. While it is impossible to give details in a brief report either of the lines of research pursued, or of the numerous research publications of members of staff, special mention should be made of the prominent part played by the Physics Department in programmes of research in connection with the International Geophysical Year. The many requests already

received by this Department from bodies outside West Africa is a welcome indication of the international reputation which Ibadan is beginning to enjoy.

The opening of new departments and the increase of student numbers has necessitated the filling of staff appointments left vacant and the creation of new posts. More than 30 additional senior appointments, apart from replacements, were made in the year under review. The field of competition for these appointments indicates that the College is increasingly able to attract applicants of high quality. A satisfactory feature of the appointments is the increased proportion of duly qualified Nigerians who are securing appointments through the normal process of open competition. More than a third of the new appointments are of Nigerians, and the overall proportion of Nigerians on the senior staff has increased during the year from about 21 per cent to about 24 per cent. There is every indication that this trend will continue.

University College Hospital

On November 20th in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly drawn from all over Nigeria and from overseas, Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal performed the ceremonial opening of the Hospital at Ibadan. Built and equipped by the Federal Government at a cost of over £4½ million, the Hospital affords excellent facilities for medical research as well as for teaching. In October the Senate of the University of London recognized the clinical training at the Hospital for the purposes of the M.B., B.S. degrees.

The main function of the teaching hospital is to give clinical instruction to the medical undergraduates at the University College, Ibadan. But the Hospital also offers training and scholarships in a wide variety of hospital work, *e.g.* radiography, physiotherapy, laboratory technology, dietetics, hospital administration, accountancy and medical records. In August the School of Nursing moved from temporary accommodation to the new building constructed for it on the Hospital site. There were 141 students in the school in 1957. Since the school was established, 81 students have qualified as S.R.N., *i.e.* have been admitted to the Register maintained by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales.

Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology

The college offers Intermediate courses leading to the University of London General Certificate of Education Examination at Advanced Level, professional courses and in-service training courses run in conjunction with Government departments and commercial firms.

The highlight of the year was the visit of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal to perform the official opening ceremony of the College at the headquarters at Zaria. The other branches of the college are at Enugu and Ibadan. 704 students attended the college in 1957; a breakdown of the figures between the various branches and courses is given in Table D at the end of the chapter.

Overseas Scholarships

There were 437 Nigerian students holding scholarships overseas in 1957. 30 of these scholarships were paid from United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare monies and the remainder were paid by the Federal Government. 402 of the scholars were studying in the

United Kingdom, 12 in the United States, nine in Sierra Leone, eight in Ghana and five in Canada.

The welfare of Nigerian students in the United Kingdom is taken care of by the Students' Department of the Nigeria Office in London. Welfare work for students in North America is done by the Nigeria Liaison Office established in Washington in 1951. The British Council offers popular introductory courses in Lagos for students going overseas; over 200 students attended the 1957 courses. The Council also does welfare work for students in the United Kingdom.

ADULT EDUCATION

The University Evening Classes continued to provide facilities for part-time education in preparation for the General Certificate of Education, and the Evening Classes of the Technical Institute to provide a variety of courses. The Adult Literacy Scheme operated throughout the year and many of those who gained Literacy Certificates enrolled in Advanced Classes for English, Arithmetic and Civics.

MAN O'WAR BAY TRAINING SCHEME

Situated on the coast four miles from Victoria in the Southern Cameroons, the Man O'War Bay Training Centre runs short courses which give training in citizenship and community development, fostering qualities of leadership, self-reliance and service. The students come from all over the country to attend these courses which last for three to four weeks. The curriculum includes climbing the Cameroons Mountain (13,350 feet) swimming and canoeing, instruction in simple bridge construction, road-training and community development. The centre is financed from Federal funds and managed by a Committee of Management.

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

As in Lagos, primary education in the Southern Cameroons is mainly the province of the Missions. Most of the schools receive government grants which totalled £143,000 in 1957. Enrolments rose to 50,618 from 47,791 in 1956 and 28 new primary schools were opened. Capital grants of £30,000 were paid from C.D. & W. funds to voluntary Agencies for 60 new classrooms. There are two secondary schools for boys and one for girls was started in 1956. Much importance is attached to teacher-training in order to improve education standards; there are five Elementary Teacher Training Colleges and two Higher Elementary Teacher Training Colleges, one of which is for women, £42,500 in grants for teacher training was paid by the Government during the year. Technical Training is provided at the Government Trade Training Centre and Domestic Science is taught in eight centres. The Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board awarded 28 scholarships to boys and 15 to girls to attend secondary schools in the Southern Cameroons and in Nigeria. 23 awards were made for higher education, 5 of which were to institutions overseas and 18 to colleges in West Africa. 187 Adult literacy classes were attended by 2,260 men and 1,550 women.

TABLE A

*Federal Government Expenditure on Education 1957-58***A. Recurrent Expenditure****(1) Education—General**

(a) By Federal Government (including Grants-in-Aid as follows) :	£	£
Primary Education	152,500	727,630
Post-Primary and Secondary Education	75,000	
Special Purposes	34,400	
	<u>£400,359</u>	

(b) By Local Authority (Lagos Town Council)	73 710
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(2) Education—Higher

(i) Grants to Institutions of Higher Education in Nigeria	961,850	
(ii) Expenditure on Scholarships and Assistance to Private Students	391,000	
		<u>1,352,850</u>

Total Recurrent Expenditure	<u>54,190,£2,1</u>
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B. Capital Expenditure

(i) Education—General	£707,450
(ii) Education—Higher	446,000
Total Capital Expenditure	<u>£1,153,450</u>

Total Expenditure	<u>£3,307,640</u>
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TABLE B
Numbers and Descriptions of Schools and Enrolment at December, 1957 (Lagos)

	Primary				Secondary				Teacher Training				Technical and Vocational			
	Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment		
		M	F	Total		M	F	Total		M	F	Total		M	F	Total
Government Schools ..	1	390	187	577	2	300	167	467	2	98	35	133	2	756	—	756*
Local Authority Schools ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aided Schools ..	73	23,829	20,398	44,227	12	1,378	871	2,249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
not included above ..	22	3,213	2,165	5,378	3	1,281	100	1,381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unaided Schools																
TOTALS ..	96	27,432	22,750	50,182	17	2,959	1,138	4,097	2	98	35	133	2	756	—	756

* Not including 662 students taking part-time day release and/or evening classes

TABLE C

Numbers of Teachers in Lagos Schools and Colleges in Lagos 1957

Type of School	Number of Teachers		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Primary	553	786	1,339
Secondary	131	79	210
Teacher Training	5	2	7
Technical and Vocational	51	—	51
All Types	740	867	1,607

TABLE D

Students and Teaching Staff at Higher Education Institutions

Course	No. of Students	No. of Teaching Staff
(1) <i>University College, Ibadan</i>		
Faculty of Arts	191	41
Faculty of Science	189	31
Faculty of Medicine	121	30
Faculty of Agriculture	61	8
Research Students	2	—
Department of Extra-Mural Studies	not available	9
Education	not available	—
	564	119
(2) <i>Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology</i>		
(a) <i>Enugu (148)</i>	148	
Intermediate Arts	46	
Intermediate Science	51	
Land Surveying	33	
Estate Management	18	
(b) <i>Ibadan (288)</i>	288	
Intermediate Arts	60	
Intermediate Science	117	
Commerce :		
Accountancy	35	
Chartered Secretaryship	32	
Local Government	38	
Pharmacy	6	
(c) <i>Zaria (268)</i>	268	
Intermediate Arts	41	
Intermediate Science	71	
Architecture	45	
Engineering	26	
Education (Teacher Training)	49	
Fine Art	36	
	704	71

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

Health

SINCE 1954, medical services have been regionalised, the Federal Government retaining responsibility for Lagos services, certain aspects of research and vaccine production and quarantine at the international airports as well as a limited responsibility for services in the Southern Cameroons.

The Federal Medical Service is headed by the Chief Medical Adviser to the Federal Government and comprises a staff in Lagos of 179 senior service and 1,242 junior service. In the Southern Cameroons the Medical Staff remains part of the Federal Public Service and is therefore interchangeable with staff in Lagos.

GENERAL HEALTH

The general health was good during the year except for the outbreak of two epidemics—a small-pox epidemic from January to April and an influenza epidemic during August and September.

Small-pox

The small-pox epidemic involved 559 known cases, with 74 deaths and was part of a country wide epidemic. It was the largest epidemic of this disease recorded in Lagos, but it had the lowest death rate. Though over 360,000 vaccinations were done during the epidemic, its occurrence emphasised the continuing need for a sustained vaccination campaign designed to raise and maintain the immunity state of the community, particularly in view of the constant influx of large numbers of unvaccinated immigrants from up-country into Lagos.

Asian 'flu

The outbreak of Asian-flu was part of the world-wide pandemic and involved a total of 40,000 notified cases, though it is probable that two or three times that number actually occurred. The cases were mild.

Malaria

The incidence of and deaths from Malaria showed a significant increase, having gone up from 398 in 1956 to 627 in 1957.

Malaria is a preventable disease and is a scourge which is normally an obvious enough target for control and eradication by vigorous and sustained public health action. Unfortunately, the topography of Lagos—with its lagoon, low sandspit, swamps, foreshore with stretches of flat lowland, and several mangrove-covered islands separated by a maze of creeks, and with a large overcrowded urban area much of which still has a rather rural character as regards building, water supply, and environmental sanitation—is such that its mosquito breeding potential is very high and exceptionally difficult to control. To help deal with this problem the World Health Organisation has agreed to make available to the Public Health Department of the Lagos Town Council (which is responsible for the sanitation of Lagos) the services of an expert sanitarian, who will arrive in 1958. In the meantime, apart from the the present orthodox measures, effective control must await the conclusion of land reclamation schemes.

Statistics showing the incidence of the principal groups of diseases are given in Table A at the end of the chapter.

VITAL STATISTICS

There has been a steady decline during the past thirteen years in the crude death rate. The birth and death rates (per 1,000 of population) and the infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) in 1945 were 44.8, 23.3 and 128.0 respectively; in 1957, they were 49, 14 and 80. There can be no doubt that these figures denote a significant improvement in the standard of living and of medical care among the people of Lagos. The steady rise however in the birth rate in relation to the relatively small area of already over-populated Lagos underlines the necessity for directing attention now to the problem of family planning. The problem applies to Lagos no less than to the rest of the Federation where, if present trends continue, the population of Nigeria at the end of this century will be of the order of fifty million. (See paragraph 54 of Chapter IV of Annual Report on the Medical Services for 1953-54).

MEDICAL FACILITIES

A list of the hospitals and other treatment centres in Lagos run by the Government is in Table B of the end of the chapter.

General Hospital

Very heavy pressure was maintained on this institution throughout the year, and the staff generally took the strain well. Medical staff shortages were largely made good by private practitioners working in the out-patient department clinics on a sessional basis. The need for more beds is well exemplified by the surgical waiting list of 900 patients, although, judging from the reports of other countries, this position is by no means extreme for a city of this size and population.

Improvements during the year included the provision of a radio-therapy centre, fashioned out of a disused lecture room encased with a six-inch concrete wall, and the supply of a superficial X-ray therapy apparatus. Arrangements are in hand for the provision of isotope therapy. Until the provision of modern premises and additional beds planned in the proposed Mainland General Hospital, the heavily burdened Lagos General Hospital will remain a source of anxiety to the administration.

During 1957, out of the total number of 4,586 registered deaths of all ages, the number of deaths among children 0—5 years of age was 2,538, representing 55 per cent of the total. In other words, more than half the deaths occurring in Lagos are of children under 5. The vast majority of the deaths are due to diseases of infancy, such as prematurity and marasmus, as well as to the three lethal infections of pneumonia, malaria and dysentery. Malnutrition also takes its toll. Apart from there being much need to pursue as energetically as ever the health education of mothers and improve our maternal and child welfare facilities, there is also great need for providing more hospital beds for children than are at present available in Lagos, as a visit to the always grossly overcrowded children's ward of only 45 cots at the Lagos General Hospital will indicate. The provision of a specialist paediatric service of 100 beds in the children's section of the new Mainland Hospital will do much to alleviate this problem. It is estimated that there are now some 40,000 children under five in Lagos, and a further 33,000 between the ages of five and nine. These two age groups bear the brunt of the sickness and mortality in Lagos, and what is really required for them is a special Children's Hospital, of at least 300 beds.

Creek Hospital

Much structural repair was accomplished. The re-roofing of the hospital has started. The buildings were completely re-wired. The air-conditioning of the operating theatre is well advanced. The new block of flats for Sisters' quarters was completed. New equipment received included two alligator-type respirators, a new electrocardiogram and short-wave diathermy apparatus.

More patients than before were attended at out-patient clinics and in the wards. The medical staff position was good, and the free access to, and ready assistance of, consultant specialists at the other medical institutions in Lagos proved of great value.

It may be fairly stated that this unit, which began as a nursing home for expatriate staff, has now been developed into a comprehensive unit providing a hospital service for all senior Government officers and their families, the senior staff of the Corporations, and persons whose private doctors refer them for advice and hospital treatment.

Massey Street Maternity Hospital

11,402 patients were admitted to this hospital during the year ; 8,785 women were delivered and 9,124 infants were born. The corresponding figures for 1956, namely 10,635, 8,018 and 8,332 respectively, indicate the continued popularity of this small, overcrowded, but very efficiently run hospital.

Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Igbobi

The hospital received the signal honour to be styled 'Royal' to commemorate the visit of Her Majesty the Queen in 1956.

Consequent upon the opening of the new 40-bed traumatic ward during the year, all fracture cases were admitted on transfer from the Lagos General Hospital. The traumatic surgical unit was nearing completion at the end of the year.

Traffic accidents accounted for 555 admissions into hospital during 1957, an increase of

over 60 per cent above the previous year's figures. Many of the admissions were to the 40-bed Traumatic Unit newly opened for this purpose at the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Igbobi. The increasing congestion of the roads, aggravated during the year by the extensive repair work made necessary by the very heavy rains, is fast becoming a major public health problem in Lagos. Widening of the main roads, greater provision of foot-paths and cycle tracks, and energetically pursued road safety education will no doubt contribute to the alleviation of this problem.

Yaba Dispensary

The considerable displacement of persons from the centre of Lagos to the rehousing scheme at Suru Lere as part of the Slum Clearance Plan led to a rise in the number of out-patients attending at this dispensary during 1957, and necessitated the opening in June of a sub-dispensary at Suru Lere. The average daily attendance was 464, the influenza epidemic during August and September producing 8,119 cases.

A wing of the Yaba dispensary is set apart for the care of leprosy cases suitable for out-patient treatment. In all, 347 patients including seven women and 38 children under fifteen years of age were treated.

Mental Hospital, Yaba

The problem of accommodation at this unit, always overcrowded, was further aggravated by the recent arrangements which abolished the unsatisfactory system of remanding mentally ill prisoners in gaol.

The opening during July of the new 40-bed convalescent home at Oshodi improved the situation. The excellent results of treatment with the tranquillising drug chlorpromazine hydrochloride (largactil) and the recently installed electro-convulsant therapy equipment had a good effect on the attitude adopted by patients and their relatives towards the hospital, and this in turn promoted marked improvement in rehabilitation and follow-up care.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium

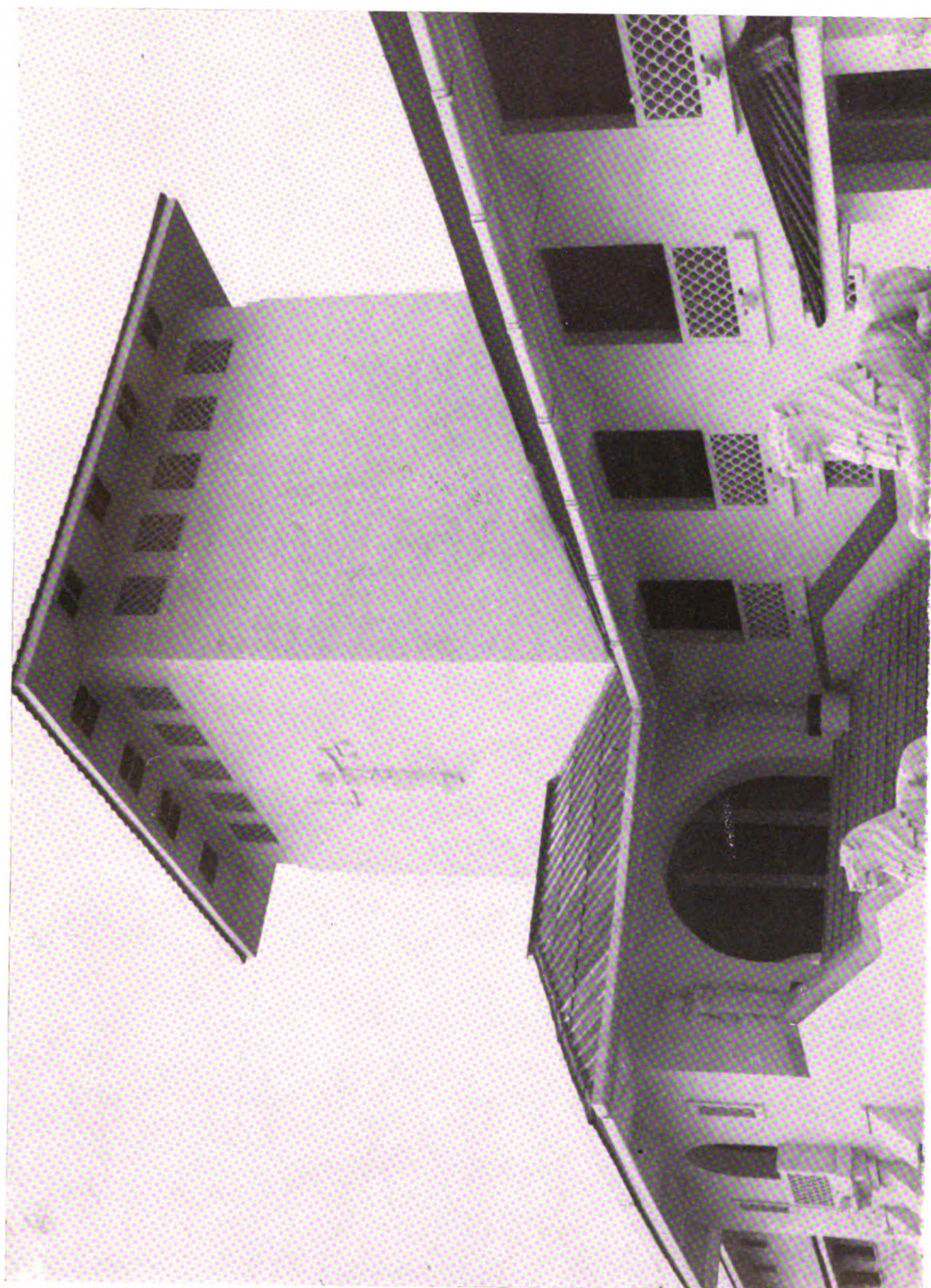
Following the integration of this unit with the Federal Tuberculosis Service last year, special attention was given to the provision of short-term intensive therapy and a rapid turn-over of patients. As a result, the number of patients treated in the wards increased to 166 (132 in 1956). In addition, the provision of a 6-bed children's section proved a valuable asset.

Apapa and Ijora Dispensaries

50,449 new patients were treated during the year compared with 37,842 in 1956. The total number of out-patient attendances was 107,962 (93,590 in 1956). Common diseases recorded include malaria, gastroenteritis, gonorrhoea and respiratory infections.

Infectious Diseases Hospital

Epidemics of smallpox and measles placed a heavy burden on this hospital, the former epidemic necessitating the erection of eight new huts, and temporary additional accommodation



FEDERAL SUPREME COURTS, LAGOS



NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL, LAGOS

of five army tents. The facilities and capacity of this unit leave much room for improvement. 1,971 patients were admitted during the year compared with 707 in 1956.

School Clinic

The two clinics at Lagos Island and the Mainland at Ebute Metta continued to provide general medical services and a means of referring cases to the specialist departments. New patients treated during the year increased to 59,457 from 46,311 in 1956.

Dental Centre

The staff position was good throughout the year. The completion of structural work on the School of Dental Hygiene marked the end of the final phase of building. This comprehensive Centre now contains five Surgeries, a Dental Laboratory and X-ray Room, a School of Dental Technology, a School of Dental Hygiene and a Paradontal Clinic. 11,415 patients were treated during the year, with a total of 16,489 attendances. Students from other territories in West Africa attend the courses in dental technology.

The new School of Dental Hygiene will begin teaching early in 1958. Women students of a high standard have been recruited from each of the Regions.

Hospital Engineering Department

This new unit, which began to function in August and is in charge of an Engineering Superintendent seconded from the Federal Public Works Department, provides a service for new installations and for immediate attention to maintenance and repair work in all the medical institutions. It has already proved of great value.

Medical Development Programme

Plans were in hand for a new 200-bed maternity hospital on Lagos island. Work started on the access road and staff quarters for the Mainland General Hospital and final drawings were being prepared for the other buildings. It was decided in 1957 to provide maternity accommodation on this site as well as general and children's wards. Building work was completed on the chest clinic. Sites were acquired for three polyclinics. Plans were made for a central ambulance station at Ebute Metta.

Finance

The Estimated Expenditure on Federal Medical and Health Services under the Ordinary Nigerian Estimates for the Financial Year 1st April, 1957 to 31st March, 1958 was as follows :

							£
Personal Emoluments	..	..	..	..	..	..	622,820
Other Charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	599,020
Special Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,830
							<hr/>
							£ 1,235,670
							<hr/>

Expressed as indices, this total represents :

(a) 3.99 per cent of the Federal Budget for the year (Corresponding figure for 1956=4.25 per cent)

(b) £3-16s-3d per head of the estimated mid-year population of the Federal Territory of Lagos (corresponding figure for 1956 = £3-17s-0½d).

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

Government maintains five general hospitals and a sick bay at Buea with a total of 374 beds. Hospitals and dispensaries run by the Cameroons Development Corporation provide 500 beds and institutes maintained by Missions and by the United Africa Company bring the total up to 1,123 beds. There are 25 dispensaries throughout the territory run by native authorities and 32 run by the Cameroons Development Corporation. A list of the various types of institution is in Table B at the end of the chapter.

The Medical Field Unit continued throughout the year the Government—W.H.O.—U.N.I.C.E.F. anti-yaws campaign. Some 60,000 people were examined for yaws, sleeping sickness and leprosy and at the same time vaccination against smallpox was carried out. Nearly 120,000 people were surveyed in areas where anti-yaws treatment had already been given.

The general health of the population continued to be good. Over 260,000 vaccinations were performed and only 13 cases of small-pox were reported during the year.

SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Water Supply

Lagos enjoys pipe-borne water which is soft, palatable, safe and adequate in quantity. The water, obtained from adjacent streams, is subjected to aeration, coagulation, slow sand filtration and chlorination. It is then pumped into a clean water reservoir from which it flows to the town.

Sewage and Refuse Disposal

Although septic tank installations are becoming increasingly popular with the higher income groups of town dwellers, the main methods of night soil disposal continues to be the bucket conservancy system.

Inspection of Foodstuffs

Shops, market stalls, street traders and hawkers are kept under constant supervision and inspection. House to house inspections for the abatement of nuisances are carried out as a daily routine. An increasing degree of attention was devoted to health propaganda and education and the house-to-house visiting provided Sanitary Inspector and Health Visitors with ideal opportunities to educate large sections of the community in the principles of environmental hygiene.

TABLE A

Principal Groups of Diseases
(Statistics)

	<i>Total Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Diseases of the Digestive System	29,898	229
Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	2,995	34
Mental disease	216	1
Diseases of the Respiratory System	44,018	223
Influenza	13,835	1
Disease of the Genito-Urinary	5,539	13
Disease of the Pregnancy and Child birth	549	5
Disease of the Skin and Musculo Skeleton System	63,233	27
Accidents poisonings and violence	40,286	94
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all types)	1,408	26
Tuberculosis of bones and joints	185	4
Diseases of venereal origin	3,422	18
The Dysenteries and other related infections	5,789	8
Infections diseases	2,561	3
Leprosy	50	—
Tetanus	281	91
Acute Poliomyelitis and acute infective encephalitis	136	1
Rabies	130	17
Malaria and Blackwater fever	27,670	65
Helminthiasis	12,145	1
Avitaminosis	3,301	2
Malnutrition (over 1 year of age)	1,036	86
Anaemias (all forms)	2,495	25
Mental diseases and mental deficiency	346	1
Diseases of the teeth and supporting structures	2,750	—
Diseases of the eye	2,001	—

TABLE B

Hospitals, Dispensaries and other units

LAGOS

<i>Name and Location of Hospital</i>	<i>Number and Category of Beds</i>						
	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Obste- tric</i>	<i>T.B.</i>	<i>Infec- tious</i>	<i>Mental</i>	<i>Ortho- paedic</i>	<i>Cots</i>
General Hospital, Lagos	321	—	—	—	—	—	45
Creek Hospital, Onikan, Lagos	42	—	—	—	—	—	6
Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Igbo- bi	—	—	—	—	—	226	—
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Yaba	—	—	—	186	—	—	—
Mental Hospital, Yaba	—	—	—	—	246	—	—
T. B. Sanatorium, Yaba	—	—	76	—	—	—	—
Massey Street Maternity Hospital, Lagos	—	76	—	—	—	—	—
Total	363	76	76	186	246	226	51

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

<i>Type of Institution</i>	<i>Number of Institutions</i>
Hospitals :	
Total	19
Government	6
Cameroons Development Corporation	9
Missions	1
United Africa Company	3
Maternity Homes :	
Government	—
Commercial Firms	—
Missions	8
Dispensaries :	
Total	57
Government	—
Native Authorities	25
Cameroons Development Corporation	32
Missions	—
Leprosy Centres:	
Total	2
Native Authorities	—
Missions	2
Medical Field Units :	
Sleeping Sickness and Treatment Teams	1

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

Housing and Welfare

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

Lagos

LAGOS with its rapid growth as the capital and main port of Nigeria presents to-day many problems in town planning and housing. The concentration of population in the comparatively small area of Lagos Island is shown by the following figures produced in 1955 :

<i>Situation</i>			<i>Area</i> (sq. miles)	<i>Population</i>	<i>Population</i> per sq. mile
Lagos Island	..	..	1.55	174,000	112,258
Ikoyi Island	..	..	3.60	18,000	5,000
Victoria Island	..	..	2.37	3,000	1,265
Mainland	..	..	14.71	117,000	7,953
Total	..	..	22.23	312,000	14,000

The main problems are, the clearance of existing slums on Lagos Island, the control of all further building in the township and the planned development of new housing, industrial and commercial estates.

To meet these needs, the Lagos Executive Development Board was constituted under the Lagos Town Planning Ordinance with the dual role of planning authority and executive authority within the Township of Lagos. The Board is therefore responsible for town planning control together with improvement, development and re-development by the operation of schemes under the authority of the Ordinance and within the direction of the Minister of Lagos Affairs, Mines and Power. The executive organisation of the Board comprises sections responsible for administration, legal matters, town planning, engineering, architecture, land survey, estate management, valuation and finance. The staff of 95 Nigerians and 18 expatriates is under the direction of a Chief Executive Officer. During the financial year 1957-58 the Board completed work costing £1,706,000 and had in hand projects valued at £13 million.

On the planning side, the Board maintains a master plan for the whole Township for control of interim development. During the year, 3,400 applications for building or develop-

ment within the Township were dealt with. Close liaison was maintained with the Town Council as the Public Health and Building Bye-law authority. Applications were first submitted to the Board and, if approved, forwarded to the Town Council for consideration. In all planning due regard was given to the essential needs of the residents to cover the provision of schools, shops, churches, mosques, and playing fields, together with adequate communications and public services. After investigation of the formidable problems, a policy was formulated to cover car-parking and garaging. Studies have been made in different areas of the Township of housing development to achieve a balance between low, middle and higher income groups. Resulting schemes have been put into effect in two development areas. Development and reclamation schemes were being prepared for Victoria Island, the Ijora industrial area, the southern approaches to Carter Bridge, Tinubu Square Development Scheme and Slum Clearance Extensions.

On the development side, the Board's work was as follows :

Lagos Central Planning Scheme

Under this large and intricate scheme 70 acres of insanitary and overcrowded built-up areas on Lagos Island are being cleared, the streets are being widened to meet the increased traffic demand and rear access service roads are being provided to the commercial premises fronting these streets. Of the total area developed, there will be 20 net acres for residential development and 22 for commercial development. While clearance and development are carried out, the 20,000 people living in the area are to be housed temporarily in the Surulere Rehousing Estate. Work proceeded rapidly in 1957; by the end of the year one quarter of the area has been cleared involving the removal of 4,750 people and the rehousing of 3,400, the remainder having made their own arrangements. Satisfactory progress was made in the cleared area on the first re-development contract for £250,000.

Surulere Rehousing Scheme

Under this scheme 913 low cost houses were being erected by the Board at Surulere to provide transit accommodation for persons displaced from the Lagos Slum Clearance areas, at a cost of £640,000. These were rented out on a room unit basis of 25s inclusive of rates per room per month; 913 of those houses were completed during the year. The Estate is attractively laid out with terraced housing, good roads, drainage and street lighting. A popular gardening competition was held at the end of the year. The Ministries concerned have built two schools, a clinic and a dispensary. The Biney Community Centre was opened financed by a generous gift. The area is served by a public bus service to Central Lagos and has temporary market and shopping facilities.

Apapa Estate

The Apapa Estate, a £2 million, 1,000-acre estate, provides 230 acres of industrial land, 678 high density residential and commercial building plots, and 444 low density residential plots with sites for amenities and suburban public buildings. The land was reclaimed, drained and provided with roads. Site development work and the leasing of industrial and residential

sites was completed by the end of the year. Leasing started of sites for hotels, shops, cinemas, etc. The capital expenditure of £2.25 million has been met mainly from loans made by the Colonial Development Corporation (£1.25 million) and the Federal Government (£.6 million).

Lagos Housing Scheme (1955)

This was a £1 million Federal Government Scheme aimed at housing low-income workers. The scheme was completed during the year; 1,300 houses have been built and 1,200 occupied, the remaining 100 being reserved for persons displaced for the hospital building at Surulere. The houses are on two sites at Surulere and the design and amenities provided are similar to those on the Rehousing Estate.

South-East Ikoyi Estate

This other Federal Government Scheme is a residential area for better class housing development for which the Board has been the designing and constructing agent. 270 acres of low-lying swamp land on the Ikoyi Island adjoining the existing Ikoyi residential area have been reclaimed and provided with roads and public services and made up into 270 residential building plots for Government and for other public and commercial purposes, at a cost of about £630,000. Reclamation was completed in 1955. Building started on many of the sites and the project is expected to be completed in 1959.

South-West Ikoyi Estate

This £750,000 scheme for the reclamation and development of 250 acres was approved during the year and the reclamation work went out to contract. The Scheme provides for middle and better class housing development.

Itire Road Estate

This £250,000, 132-acre freehold residential estate in the Surulere area was laid out to provide 712 residential building plots, together with a neighbourhood centre for shopping, market, churches, etc. The site was being developed in stages and during 1957 the contract was placed for the final stage.

Freehold Housing Scheme

This scheme is for large scale estate development and the building of houses for sale to the public by outright purchase or by instalments. Building commenced in the pilot scheme of 150 houses.

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

Rural housing throughout the Territory is still purely traditional and often primitive. In the urban areas it is being gradually modified, though traditional designs and materials predominate. On the plantations, conditions vary. In some, good brick and tile houses, with proper sanitary, cooking and washing facilities have been built for plantation employees, and the intention is to improve the remainder as soon as possible.

A new village layout in progress at Mankon, Bamenda, was delayed by disagreements about control of the land. Improvements were made to the older sections of Newtown, Victoria and Motombolombo, Tiko. A complete survey of Mamfe was arranged and it was decided to set up a Planning Authority.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Federal Social Welfare Department sponsors Youth Clubs, and Community Centres and provides services for marriage rehabilitation, the care of neglected and delinquent children, and the destitute.

The Department sponsors 35 Boys' and Girls' Clubs with a total membership of 2,535 young people between the age of 14 and 21 years. Activities are varied with emphasis upon physical recreation. The clubs are self-governing. Accommodation is very limited and many clubs meet under trees or in the street. The Boys' and Girls' Holiday Camps on a nearby lagoon are used for residential training courses for youth leaders.

Four new community centres were successfully organized during the year. These centres provide for adults recreational activities such as lectures, debates, brain trusts, film shows, excursions and socials.

The popular family welfare service dealt with 1,447 cases of family disputes during the year. Marriage counsellors reconciled 424 couples and where reconciliation was impossible, arranged for the maintenance of the children.

The juvenile welfare service provided probation officers for the Juvenile Court where 1,394 cases were dealt with; of these cases 990 were criminal offences or contravention of bye-laws and 404 were children in need of care and protection or beyond parental control.

The Department provides Remand Homes for boys and girls who are before the Court, where they remain for medical treatment, observation and examination, and whilst enquiries are being made into their personal histories and home circumstances. There are two Approved Schools for boys requiring reformatory training, and an Approved School for girls was started in February 1956.

Children who are less seriously mal-adjusted are usually released to parents or relatives and live at home whilst supervised by the Probation Officers of the Department. The Department also places some children in foster homes and pays for their maintenance.

The Department maintains a few destitute old people in the Old People's Refuge and assists others to be re-united with their families in other parts of the country. There is no poor relief. Persons stranded in Lagos who come from neighbouring countries are assisted to return to their homes, and those repatriated from abroad are met and assisted to reach their homes.

Much welfare work is done by voluntary effort. The Lagos Council of Social Services co-ordinates the work of the voluntary organizations which primarily cater for the handicapped. Among these organizations are the British Red Cross Society, the Federal Nigeria Society for the Blind and the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. Other voluntary social services provide youth organisations such as the Boy Scouts, Boys' Brigade, Girl Guides, Young Women's Christian Association and Young Men's Christian Association.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

Information Services

Press

THE MOST IMPORTANT newspapers were the *Daily Times*; the *West African Pilot*, which, with other papers of the Associated Newspapers of Nigeria Ltd., supports the N.C.N.C; the *Nigerian Tribune* and *Daily Service*, which support the Action Group; the *Gaskiya ta fi Kwabo* and *Nigerian Citizen* published by the Gaskiya Corporation; and the Information Service's *Eastern Outlook*, *Western News* and *Nigerian Children's Own Paper*. The '*Nigeria*' Magazine was the leading non-political periodical.

The following are particulars of the Federation's principal newspapers and periodicals:

<i>Name of Newspaper</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Publishers</i>	<i>Frequency of Publication</i>
1 <i>Daily Times</i>	English	Nigerian Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd.	Daily
2 <i>Daily Service</i>	English	Amalgamated Press of Nigeria Ltd.	Daily
3 <i>West African Pilot</i>	English	West African Pilot Ltd.	Daily
4 <i>Daily Comet</i>	English	Comet Press Ltd.	Daily
5 <i>Southern Nigerian Defender</i>	English	Associated Newspapers of Nigeria Ltd.	Daily
6 <i>Nigerian Spokesman</i>	English	Associated Newspapers of Nigeria Ltd.	Daily
7 <i>Eastern Nigeria Guardian</i>	English	Associated Newspapers of Nigeria Ltd.	Daily
8 <i>Nigerian Tribune</i>	English	African Press Ltd.	Daily
9 <i>Eastern States Express</i>	English	Ikemesit Co. Ltd.	Daily
10 <i>Nigerian Daily Standard</i>	English	A. Okon & others	Daily
11 <i>Eastern Sentinel</i>	English	Associated Newspapers of Nigeria Ltd.	Daily
12 <i>New Africa</i>	English	Renascent Africa Press	Daily
13 <i>Akede Eko</i>	Yoruba	Tika Tore Press	Daily

	<i>Name of Newspaper</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Publishers</i>	<i>Frequency of Publication</i>
14	Irohin Yoruba	Yoruba	Service Press Ltd.	Daily
15	Eleti Ofe	(Bilingual) English/Yoruba	T. Thompson	Daily
16	Catholic Herald	English	St. Paul's Press	Daily
17	Nigerian Statesman	English	W. O. Briggs	Daily
18	Gaskiya ta fi Kwabo	Hausa/English	Gaskiya Corporation	Daily
19	Eastern Outlook	English	Eastern Nigeria Information Service	Daily
20	Western News	English	Western Nigeria Information Service	Daily
21	Nigerian Mercantile Guardian	English	Nigerian Mercantile Press Ltd.	Daily
22	The Truth	English	Naseem Saifi	Daily
23	Sunday Times	English	Nigerian Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd.	Weekly
24	Nigerian Observer	English	Enitonna Educational Stores	Twice Weekly
25	Nigerian Citizen	English	Gaskiya Corporation	Weekly
26	Nigerian Children's Own Paper	English	Federal Information Service	Monthly
27	African Challenge	English	Sudan Interior Mission	Monthly
28	Nigeria	English	Government of Nigeria	Quarterly

BROADCASTING

The Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation was formed on the 1st of April, 1957 under the terms of Ordinance No. 39 of 1956. Serving the whole Federation, the Corporation has a central Board, three Regional Boards and various advisory committees to enable countrywide expressions of opinions and views to be reflected in the Corporation's policy. During the financial year 1957-58 the Corporation spent £157,370 on capital development out of loan funds provided in the Federal Economic Programme. A subvention of £799,727 for recurrent expenditure was provided by the Federal Government.

Previously, broadcasting was provided by the Nigerian Broadcasting Service operating as a Government department. 1957 was a year of intense activity on the administrative side making the Corporation a self-contained unit taking over functions like finance and staff formerly performed by the Government departments. In July the Corporation opened a Combined Staff Training School which provided courses in administration, news reporting, engineering and programmes. During the first 15 months the school had 126 full-time students and 88 part-time students out of the Corporation's total establishment of 300. The school, which is the first of its kind in East and West Africa, worked out a system of follow-on training with the British

Broadcasting Corporation ; under this scheme 20 students proceeded overseas for further training. In the Programme, News and Administration divisions, 97 per cent of the staff was Nigerian.

The Corporation broadcasts four main programmes in four main languages, the National (English), the North Regional (Hausa), the West Regional (Yoruba) and the East Regional (Ibo). In addition to these main languages, broadcasts are made in 19 vernacular languages. In 1957 material of local origin was increased to 89 per cent of the total compared with 77 per cent in 1956. Among the popular new feature programmes were the life stories of Hogan Bassey and Bishop Crowther, Nigeria's armed forces and women police, road safety and the campaigns against leprosy and blindness. News broadcasts on the National Programme were expanded to provide four daily in English, one each in Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba and two news headline programmes in the three main vernacular languages except on Sundays. In addition 'World News' was relayed from the B.B.C. Overseas Services. Higher programme standards were achieved by reorganising the programmes division into eleven subject sections allowing the officers more chance to specialize in their chosen fields. In co-operation with educational authorities in the Northern Region an experimental scheme of Schools Broadcasting was launched.

Improved technical coverage throughout the country is another objective of the Corporation's development programme. Progress was made on studio extensions at all four capitals, mobile and static recording equipment was considerably increased and orders were placed for additional transmitters, masts and aerials. A small studio centre was opened at Buea in the Southern Cameroons and a mobile recording unit started work in the area. Technical improvements made possible a great increase in outside broadcasts.

FEDERAL INFORMATION SERVICE

The range and volume of work done by government information services has rapidly increased in recent years with the growth of civic consciousness within the country and of interest in Nigerian affairs among people of other countries. Under the 1954 constitution, each Regional Government has its own information service. The Federal Information Service under a Director aided by a Deputy Director is in the portfolio of the Ministry of Research and Information. The Service is organized in seven sections dealing with press affairs, overseas publicity, graphic arts, photography, library, administration and films.

In 1957 the press section increased its output of releases by 75 per cent. This section maintains close liaison with Federal Ministries and the press, supplying the newspapers with handouts on all aspects of Government activities. The Reuter's teleprinter news service, to which the Federal Government subscribes, provides the section with many overseas items of particular interest to Nigerian readers. During the year the Information Service supplied 1,500 photographs to the press and half-tone blocks for use by newspapers and periodicals which have no process engraving plant of their own.

The overseas publicity section had a great increase in the number of visitors and requests for information from overseas. An interesting feature of these enquiries was the change from requests for general information to requests for specific information on personalities, communications, economic subjects, social affairs and travel. There was a marked increase too in requests for information from overseas universities and other institutions of higher learning, evidencing the

growing number of serious students of African affairs. In September, the Federal Minister of Research and Information accompanied by the Director of Information Services and a Ministry official visited the United States and Canada to find out what could be done to improve the supply of Nigerian information in North America.¹

Publications by the Federal Information Service during the year included the bi-weekly 'News from Nigeria', the monthly 'Children's Own Paper', a revised edition of '100 Facts about Nigeria', the sixth edition of the 'Nigerian Farmer's Diary', the first edition of a 'Who's Who' of the House of Representatives, the 'People's Budget' and a four-colour calendar on the theme 'Federal Nigeria'. A start was made on a set of wallsheets on such topics as 'Nigerian Art Treasures' and the 'Constitutional Conference'. A new monthly publication was prepared to be called 'Federal Nigeria' providing monthly news on development and progress in the Federation.

For those publications and for despatch overseas the Photographic Section produced 5,000 prints. For local distribution and record purposes, the Section produced over 21,000 enlargements, 7,500 prints and 944 reprints. The Section did special work for the 'Made in Nigeria', and 'Posts and Telegraphs' Exhibitions. The Senior Photographer supervised the installation of photographic equipment at the Nigerian Record Office and trained their photographers. The Graphic Arts Section continued to expand its work; turnover during the year was over £24,000 compared with £14,000 in 1956 and £7,000 in 1955. Local printers are showing increased interest in the Section's colour blocks. Several thousand posters were produced for government and commercial firms, using the silk screen process which has proved immensely popular.

The work of the Federal Information Service Film Production Unit is described in the next section.

FILMS

Distribution

There are no major commercial organizations producing films in Nigeria. The Federal and Regional Governments produce films but have to send them overseas for processing because there are at present no processing facilities in West Africa. The Federal Government is now building a film studio with its own processing laboratory at a cost of nearly £240,000. Progress was made on building during the year and £50,000 worth of the most modern equipment was bought. Until this studio is in operation, there are inevitable delays in processing, difficulties of editing and shortage of studio space.

The Federal Government has a Film Production Unit as part of its Information Service producing documentary films and newsreels. In 1957, the Unit completed and released 13 documentary films and was editing or filming another 11. The titles included 'Tour of H.R.H. the Princess Royal', 'Another Step Forward' (the Constitutional Conference), 'Nigeria Hails Her Prime Minister', 'Nigeria Preserves the Past' (opening of the museum), 'Cocoa Conference', 'Hogan Bassey' and the 'International Student Conference'. Two of the Unit's health films

¹ The Mission's report was published in a White Paper (Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1958). Federal Government Printer, Lagos.

were included in the Commonwealth entry of four films which won a silver cup at the Rome Film Festival.

Production

Commercial films are distributed through commercial cinemas of which there are 12 in Lagos. The Governments run mobile units serving hospitals, community centres, schools and rural areas. In 1957 the exhibition section of the Federal Film Unit screened 1,636 films in the Lagos area.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

Culture and Sport

A GAINST the background of political and economic development, Nigeria's cultural achievements in 1957 may seem less noteworthy. It is inevitable that the vigorous cultures of the various Nigerian ethnic groups should suffer under the impact of Western ideas and the exigencies of creating a united and independent country. It is therefore not surprising that the growth of a new culture, which can be properly called a Nigerian culture, as distinct from the many ethnic cultures is a gradual process. However, throughout Nigeria, people are taking more and more interest in the arts and the preservation of their cultural heritage.

Museums

In March the Nigerian Museum built by Government at a cost of £84,000 was opened in Lagos. Set in the superb grounds of the King George V Memorial Park and housed in an attractive contemporary style building, the Museum displays a fine collection of traditional art from all parts of Nigeria ranging in time from the 2,000 year old terra cotta sculpture, discovered in the centre of Nigeria, through the great 'cire-perdue' bronzes of Ife and Benin to masterpieces of woodcarving made in some cases by carvers who are still alive to-day.

The well-equipped Museum at Jos was enlarged to include a capacious storage gallery and offices. Final plans were made for the permanent museum to replace the temporary building at Oron which has housed the Ekpu carvings, representing ancestors of the Oron Ibibio clan, for the last 12 years.

Archaeological Finds

The Antiquities Service established by the Government in 1943 to record and preserve examples of traditional art also undertakes excavation of archaeological sites.

The most exciting finds in recent years are the pottery figurines of exceptional artistic merit discovered in the Kwoi district of Zaria Province. This culture, named 'Nok' after the village where many finds were made, must at one time have covered an area of about 200 miles long by 100 miles wide in the Benue River Valley. In 1957 some progress was made in dating this culture. The carbonised wood excavated at the end of last year at Nok was dated by radio-carbon analysis to about 200 A.D. and 900 B.C. for specimens found in the main clay bed and the

basal gravels respectively which would indicate a *floruit* for the Nok figurine culture of approximately the last two or three centuries B.C.

At the end of November seven bronze castings were found on the outskirts of Ife by workmen levelling ground for the foundations of a co-operative cocoa store building. The discovery was reported and the castings proved of outstanding quality and interest. The site is being preserved.

Ancient Monuments

The Antiquities Commission held two meetings during the year at Lagos and at Calabar, where there is such a wealth of relics of nineteenth century European influence. Progress on the scheduling of historic buildings in Lagos has been held up because of the exceptionally high value of property in the centre of Lagos Island, but work on the declaration of monuments in rural areas proceeded smoothly.

Historical Records

The Nigerian Record Office was started in Ibadan in 1954 in accommodation loaned by the University College. The Office is a federal institution headed by Professor Kenneth Dike, the Nigerian historian who recommended its inception in his 'Report on the Preservation and Administration of Historical Records and the Establishment of a Public Record Office in Nigeria'. During the year the Record Office moved into the completed block of its own building on the U.C.I. Campus. The rest of the building is scheduled for completion in March. A branch office was opened at Kaduna in the Northern Region and another branch was planned at Enugu in the Eastern Region.

The staff of the office travelled some 15,000 miles round the country to collect another 21,000 documents for the archives. Documents are repaired and treated with insecticides and fungicides before being classified and stored. The Record Office is doing a most valuable job for posterity in saving the country's historical documents which were threatened with almost total destruction through being burnt, when storage space was limited, and through the ravages of insects and damp.

Historical Research

Work on the study of Benin continued under the direction of Professor Dike with money provided from Federal funds. The Government of the Western Region provided a grant for the Yoruba Historical Research Scheme directed by Dr S. O. Biobaku. The Nigerian Historical Society published a journal, the first issue appearing in December, 1956.

Art

Ben Enwonwu started his work on the statue of Her Majesty The Queen in the spring. Felix Idubor, another Nigerian sculptor with an international reputation, was awarded a United Nations Fellowship. Many Nigerians displayed their paintings in private or sponsored exhibitions. The British Council held a very popular exhibition of oil and water colour paintings done by Jubilee Owei. Another interesting exhibition of paintings was given by the Lagos Art

Group, members who study art in classes run by the British Council. The Council also sponsored an exhibition of Ayo Bello's wood carvings and of contemporary pottery made at Abuja. By the end of the year, work was nearly completed on the new Lagos Centre for the British Council which incorporated special facilities for exhibitions. The Council does much valuable work to promote Nigerian art as well as to present British works of art. In 1957 the Council brought to Nigeria an exhibition of Henry Moore's work.

Arrangements were being made at the end of 1957 for an Arts Festival in Lagos next year. Sections were planned on carvings, paintings, craft, museum exhibits, traditional dancing, music, drama and films.

Literature, Drama and Music

In 1957 an important new vehicle for the work of Nigerian writers started publication in Ibadan. *Black Orpheus* a journal of African and Afro-American literature gave Nigerians an opportunity to see their own work published along side that of other negro writers. Newspapers in 1957 carried more short stories by Nigerian authors than ever before. There are increasing numbers of amateur dramatic societies. The Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation has helped to stimulate interest in drama, music and literature and provides opportunities for aspiring writers, composers and performers. Fela Sowande who heads the musical side of broadcasting is himself a composer of distinction. During the year the British Council sponsored a popular tour by Mr Graham Sutar giving Shakespearean recitals and broadcasts.

SPORT

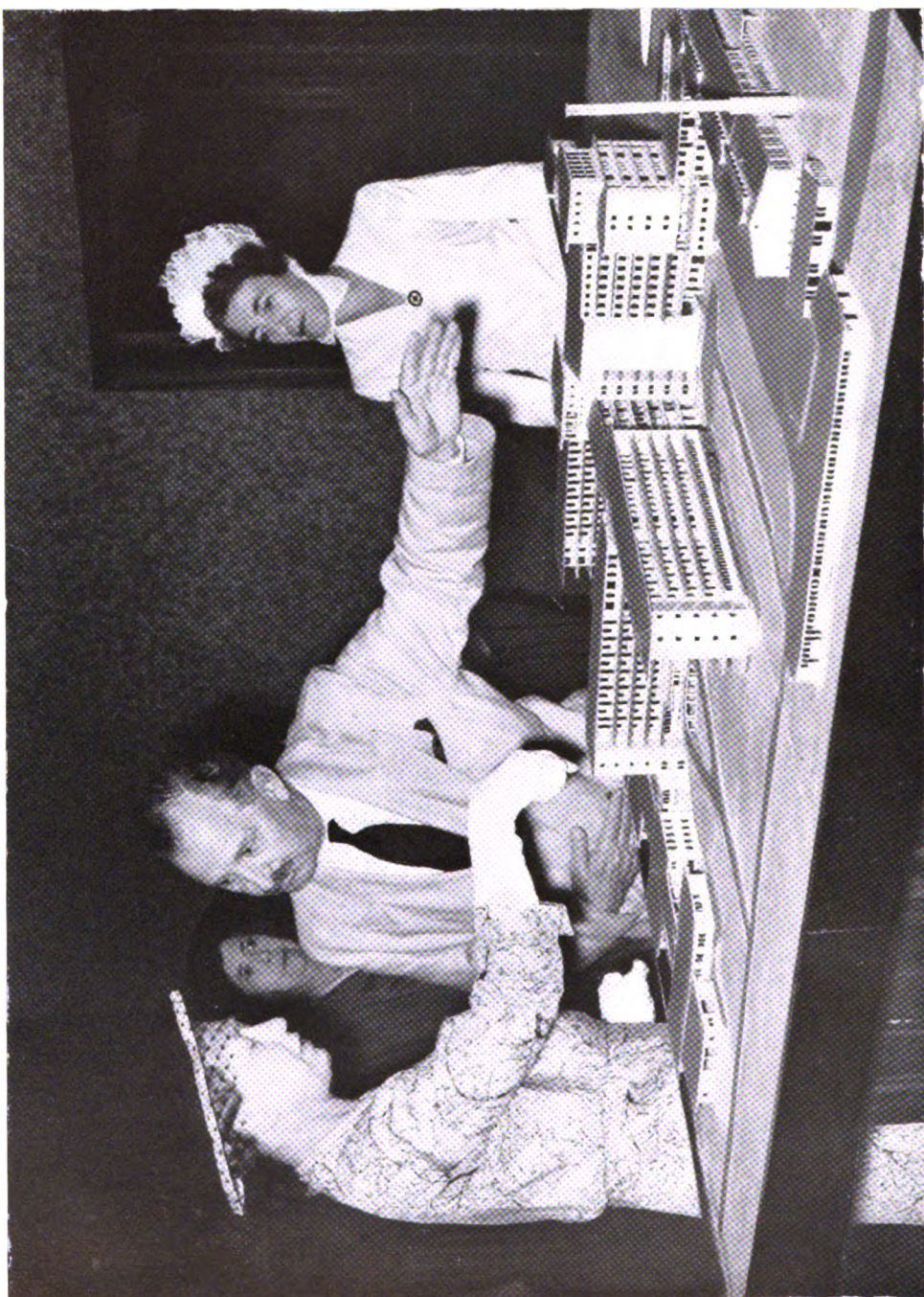
Sport in Nigeria has made great progress in recent years. There is a large following for football, athletics, boxing and horse racing. Hockey, tennis, cricket, polo, rugby, table tennis and softball are also played.

Nigeria is now a regular competitor in the Empire Games having entered a team for the first time in New Zealand in 1950, and in the Olympic Games for the first time at Helsinki in 1952. At the British Empire and Commonwealth Games in Vancouver in 1954, Nigerian athletes won one gold, three silver and three bronze medals. A team of ten athletes took part in the XVIIth Olympiad at Melbourne, Australia in 1956 and a team of men and women athletes were preparing to take part in the Commonwealth Games at Cardiff in 1958.

A Nigerian, Hogan Bassey, is holder of the World featherweight title which he won in June 1957 after beating Cherif Hamia of France.



FEDERAL TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE



H.R.H. PRINCESS ROYAL LOOKS AT A MODEL OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, IBADAN

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

Legislation

THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE had a busy year in 1957; 49 laws were passed of which 20 were new laws and 29 were amendments to existing legislation. Among the wide range of subjects dealt with in these laws were universal primary education, labour conditions, town planning, judicial procedure, diplomatic privileges and the distillation of spirits. The detailed list is as follows:

1. The Newspapers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 1 of 1957)
An Ordinance to amend the Newspapers Ordinance of 1948.
2. The Public Holidays (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 2 of 1957)
An Ordinance to amend the Public Holidays Ordinance of 1948.
3. The Sale of Produce (Taxation) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 3 of 1957)
An Ordinance to provide for a tax on sales in the Federal Territory of Lagos of Produce to the Western Region Marketing Board.
4. The Antiquities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 4 of 1957)
An Ordinance to amend the Antiquities Ordinance of 1953. (No. 17 of 1953).
5. The Wages Boards Ordinance, 1957. (No. 5 of 1957)
An Ordinance to provide for the Establishment of Wages Boards and otherwise for the Regulation of Remuneration and Conditions of employment in certain circumstances.
6. The Appropriation (1957-58) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 6 of 1957)
An Ordinance to appropriate the sum of thirty-two million, Eighty-one thousand four hundred and ten pounds to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.
7. The Lagos Town Planning (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 7 of 1957)
An Ordinance to amend the Lagos Town Planning Ordinance, 1948.

8. **The Pensions (Increase) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 8 of 1957)**
An amendment to provide for the Increase of certain pensions payable in respect of Public Service.
9. **The West African Examinations Council (Nigerian Status) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 9 of 1957)**
An Ordinance to amend the West African Examinations Council (Nigerian Status) Ordinance, 1952.
10. **The Pensions (Repealed Provisions) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 10 of 1957)**
An Ordinance to provide that Amendments from time to time made to a Schedule to Regulations made under the Pensions Ordinance, 1951 (Ordinance 29 of 1951), shall also take effect in relation to the European Officers' Pensions Ordinance (Chapter 42), a repealed Ordinance which nevertheless takes effect in limited cases.
11. **The Nigerian Government Railway Pensions (Transfer of Fund and Liabilities) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 11 of 1957)**
An Ordinance to provide that certain Pensions charged against a Pension Fund established under the Nigerian Railway Pensionable Offices Ordinance (Chapter 158 of the Revised Edition of the Laws, 1948) shall be charged on the Revenue of the Federation, to provide for the winding up and transfer of the assets of such Pension Fund, and to provide for the Repeal of that Ordinance.
12. **The Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 12 of 1957)**
An Ordinance to amend the Police Ordinance (Chapter 172 of the Revised Edition of the Laws, 1948).
13. **The Ports (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 13 of 1957)**
An ordinance to amend the Ports Ordinance, (No. 27 of 1954).
14. **The Public Collections (Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 14 of 1957)**
An Ordinance to amend the Public Collections (Regulation) Ordinance (Chapter 182 of the Revised Edition of the Laws, 1948).
15. **The Wrecks and Salvage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 15 of 1957).**
An Ordinance to amend the Wrecks and Salvage Ordinance (Chapter 235 of the Revised Edition of the Laws, 1948).
16. **The Government and Other Securities (Local Trustee Investment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 16 of 1957)**
An Ordinance to facilitate the Investment of Trust and other Funds in Nigeria in Locally-issued Securities, and for Purposes connected therewith.

17. **The Nigerian Railway Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 17 of 1957)**
An Ordinance to amend the Nigerian Railway Corporation Ordinance (No. 20 of 1955).
18. **The Registration of the United Kingdom Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 18 of 1957)**
An Ordinance to amend the Registration of United Kingdom Patents Ordinance (Chapter 198).
19. **The Supplementary Appropriation (1955-56) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 19 of 1957)**
An Ordinance to make Supplementary Provision for the Service of the Federation of Nigeria for the year ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six.
20. **The Functions of Residents (Western Region) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 20 of 1957)**
An Ordinance to provide for the discharge in the Western Region of the Functions in Federal matters formerly discharged by Residents in charge of Provinces.
21. **The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 21 of 1957)**
An Ordinance to amend the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 48 of the Revised Edition of the Laws, 1948).
22. **The Magistrates' Court (Lagos) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 22 of 1957)**
An Ordinance to amend the Magistrates' Court (Lagos) Ordinance, 1955 (No. 24 of 1955).
23. **The Shipping and Navigation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 23 of 1957)**
An Ordinance to amend the Shipping and Navigation Ordinance (Chapter 206).
24. **The Nigerian Coal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 24 of 1957)**
An Ordinance to amend the Nigerian Coal Corporation Ordinance (Ordinance No. 29 of 1950).
25. **The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 25 of 1957)**
An Ordinance further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Chapter 234 of the Revised Edition of the Laws, 1948).
26. **The Education (Lagos) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 26 of 1957)**
An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Education in the Federal Territory of Lagos, to provide for Universal Free Primary Education and the Establishment of an Education Authority in such Federal Territory, and for matters relating thereto.

27. The Industrial Development (Import Duties Relief) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 27 of 1957)
An Ordinance to provide for the encouragement of Industrial Development in the Federation by enabling Relief to be given in respect of Import Duties.
28. The Amapetu of Mahin (Termination of Monthly Stipend) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 28 of 1957)
An Ordinance to terminate the Monthly Stipend payable to the Holder for the time being of the Title of Amapetu of Mahin.
29. The Police (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 29 of 1957)
An Ordinance further to amend the Police Ordinance (Chapter 172 of the Revised Edition of the Laws, 1948).
30. The Legislative Houses (Powers and Privileges) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 30 of 1957)
An Ordinance to amend the Legislative Houses (Powers and Privileges) Ordinance, 1953 (No. 16 of 1953).
31. The Non-Pensionable Railway Servants' Provident Fund Reserve (Application) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 31 of 1957)
An Ordinance to amend the Non-Pensionable Railway Servants' Provident Fund Reserve (Application) Ordinance, 1956. (No. 16 of 1956).
32. The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 32 of 1957)
An Ordinance further to amend the Income Tax Ordinance (Chapter 92 of the Revised Edition of the Laws, 1948).
33. The Supplementary Appropriation (1957-58) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 33 of 1957)
An Ordinance to make Supplementary Provision for the Service of the Federation of Nigeria for the year ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight additionally to that made by the Appropriation (1957-58) Ordinance, 1957.
34. The Petroleum Fuel (Control) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 34 of 1957)
An Ordinance to provide for the making of Regulations for the purpose of providing, maintaining and securing supplies of Petroleum Fuel.
35. The Electricity Corporation of Nigeria (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 35 of 1957)
An Ordinance further to amend the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria Ordinance, 1950 (No. 15 of 1950).
36. The High Court of Lagos (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 36 of 1957)
An Ordinance further to amend the High Court of Lagos Ordinance, 1955 (No. 25 of 1955).

37. The High Court of Lagos (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 37 of 1957)
An Ordinance further to amend the High Court of Lagos Ordinance, 1955. (No. 25 of 1955).
38. The Federal Supreme Court (Appeals) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 38 of 1957)
An Ordinance further to amend the Federal Supreme Court (Appeals) Ordinance (Chapter 229 of the Revised Edition of the Laws, 1948).
39. The Ports (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 39 of 1957)
An Ordinance to amend the Ports Ordinance (No. 27 of 1954).
40. The Shipping and Navigation (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 40 of 1957)
An Ordinance to amend the Shipping and Navigation Ordinance (Chapter 206 of the Revised Edition of the Laws, 1948).
41. The Banking (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 41 of 1957)
An Ordinance to amend the Banking Ordinance (No. 15 of 1952).
42. The Distribution of German Enemy Property Ordinance, 1957. (No. 42 of 1957)
An Ordinance to provide for the Collection and Realisation of German Enemy Property and for the Distribution of the proceeds thereof; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.
43. The Public Archives Ordinance, 1957. (No. 43 of 1957)
An Ordinance to establish the National Archives of Nigeria, to provide for the preservation of the public Archives of Nigeria, and for purposes connected therewith.
44. The Statistics Ordinance, 1957. (No. 44 of 1957)
An Ordinance to authorise the taking of a census from time to time and to provide for the Collection, Compilation, Analysis and Publication of Statistical Information, and to provide for connected matters.
45. The Building Lines (Federal Trunk Roads) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 45 of 1957)
An Ordinance to provide for the Application of building Lines in respect of Federal Trunk Roads.
46. The Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) (Federal Application) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 46 of 1957)
An Ordinance to make Federal Provision for the establishment of an Arbitration Tribunal and a Board of Inquiry in connection with Trade Disputes and for the purposes of Inquiring into Industrial Conditions in Nigeria.

47. **The Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges (Commonwealth Countries and Republic of Ireland) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 47 of 1957)**
An Ordinance to confer certain Immunities and Privileges on certain Officers of Governments of Commonwealth Countries and the Republic of Ireland.
48. **The Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957. (No. 48 of 1957)**
An Ordinance further to amend the Pensions Ordinance, 1951 (No. 29 of 1951).
49. **The Distillation of Spirits Ordinance, 1957. (No. 49 of 1957)**
An Ordinance to make provision for Control of Distillation of Spirits in Nigeria, for the purpose of levying an Excise Duty on such Spirits, and for purposes ancillary thereto.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

UNDER the provisions of the 1954 Constitution, the judiciary is regionalised.

The Federal Supreme Court

The Nigeria (Constitution) Order-in-Council established a Federal Supreme Court for Nigeria. The Judges of the Federal Supreme Court are the Chief Justice of the Federation and the Federal Justices. The Federal Supreme Court replaces the West African Court of Appeal as the final Court of Appeal in Nigeria. It has exclusive original jurisdiction in certain matters set out in the Order-in-Council. Appeals from the Federal Supreme Court in certain instances lie to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

High Courts

In December 1955, the High Court of Justice was established in Lagos, and was inaugurated by Her Majesty during the Royal Visit in 1956. High Courts were also established in the Regions and the Southern Cameroons. All are superior courts of record. Each Court consists of a Chief Justice, who is the President of the Court, and a number of judges. The judges of the High Courts are appointed by the Governor, in the case of Regions, or by the Governor-General in the case of Lagos and the Southern Cameroons, by an Instrument under the Public Seal in pursuance of instructions given by Her Majesty through a Secretary of State and are to hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure. The jurisdiction of the High Courts is also defined in that Order-in-Council.

Magistrates' Courts

In addition, Magistrates' Courts, presided over by various grades of Magistrate, were set up in the Regions, the Southern Cameroons and Lagos. The powers of Magistrates' Courts are defined by ordinances enacted in the various legislatures. On the whole, the High Courts and the Magistrates' Courts administer the statutes, and laws of the Federation and the Regions together with subsidiary laws, regulations and bye-laws.

Native Courts

Native Courts were also established throughout the Federation to administer native law and

custom. Their jurisdiction varied and is in each case laid down in the warrant establishing the court. In the Northern Region, however, the native law and custom administered in a majority of the courts was Mohammedan Law. There are customary courts in the Western and Eastern Regions.

Juvenile Courts

Juvenile Courts were established in Lagos and Calabar under an Ordinance which followed closely the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Acts. The courts consist of a qualified magistrate as chairman, sitting with lay assessors chosen in rotation from a panel. They deal not only with offenders, but also with children in need of care and protection, and have power to make corrective and other orders for the child's benefit as well as to inflict punishment.

POLICE

The Nigeria Police is a Federal Force under the command of an Inspector-General responsible to the Governor-General. Responsible for the maintenance of law and order over the whole of Nigeria and the Cameroons under British trusteeship, the Police Force has to operate in an area four times the size of the United Kingdom and deal with a wide diversity of duties. The problems in the large urban areas such as Lagos, Kano, Ibadan, Enugu and Kaduna are very different from those of the vast rural areas or the creeks and rivers where water-police protect fishing rights and provide security in the ports. The extensive railway system has called for the formation of a large detachment of railway police.

Organization

The Nigeria Police is divided into five forces; one for each Region, one for the Police Central Region (covering the Federal Territory of Lagos and certain centrally administered units) each under a Commissioner and one for the Southern Cameroons, under an assistant Commissioner. The whole Force is administered by the Inspector-General assisted by a Deputy and an Assistant Inspector-General at Headquarters in Lagos. Ancillary to these five main forces are the Special Branch, Criminal Investigation Branch, Immigration and Passport Control Section, the Force Signals Branch, and the two Police Colleges.

During the year under review, a programme for re-organizing and expanding the Police Force was introduced phased over a three year period. This programme has been designed to allow more delegation of responsibility and to free senior officers from routine detail allowing them to concentrate on direction and supervision. Other objectives are to improve and increase training in its widest aspects to speed up the Nigerianization policy and to provide trained staff for the technical and specialist branches.

Under this programme the Force Headquarters in Lagos was re-organized into the following branches :

'A' Branch—This Branch deals with the general administration of the Force.

'B' Branch—This Branch incorporates the former Signals Branch. In 1958 it is scheduled to take over control of the Central Motor Registry and deal with all transport, traffic and motor licensing affecting the force. It will also become responsible for security subjects.

'C' Branch—This Branch deals with finance, supplies, works and buildings and includes the Pay Quarter-master Section.

'D' Branch and 'E' Branch—These are the Criminal Investigation Department and the Special Branch respectively, and except for the new designation no change has been made in the organization. These changes are reflected in the Regional Headquarters which are being re-organized on the same pattern.

Strength

The overall establishment of the Force increased in 1957 by 599, the approved total being 11,307 as against 10,709 in 1956. The main increases were 506 in the ranks of the constabulary, 25 in the Inspectorate and 56 Superior Police Officers.

Recruitment and Training

There are two training colleges : the Northern College at Kaduna recruits and trains constables for service in the Northern Region, and the Southern College at Ikeja in the Western Region recruits and trains constables for the rest of the country.

327 of the recruits enlisted at the Northern College passed out during 1957 ; an increase of 67 over the number in 1956. 157 recruits were still under training at the end of the year. As in 1956, advantage was taken of the facilities offered by the Institute of Administration at Zaria and 20 recruits were placed on a course of clerical duties which will finish next year. 479 of the recruits enlisted at the Southern Police College passed out during the year. There was a decrease of 143 in enlistment and also a decrease of 367 in the number passing out compared with the 1956 figures. At the end of the year there were still 46 recruits under training. This year women recruits were included in the same squads as the men. In place of instruction in musketry, arms and riot drill, the women studied social welfare.

The first Motor Traffic Course was held during the year. Courses for Cadet Sub-Inspectors were continued and 11 Cadets successfully completed a 12-month course during the year, whilst a second commenced during the latter part of the year and included one woman cadet. Six Cadets attended a Man O'War Bay Training Course.

The Southern College also undertook the training for three months of 12 Waterguards for the Department of Customs and Excise, in drill, physical training and law.

17 Superior Police Officers, 17 Inspectors and 36 N.C.Os. attended course of instruction in the United Kingdom during the year, which included training in general police duties, administration, detective duties and riot control. Local courses were also held and 148 N.C.Os. attended promotion courses to Sub-Inspector.

Refresher Courses are held regularly in all Regions and Refresher Courses Colleges form part of the Regional Headquarters Command organisation. These courses are widely used and are largely devoted to instruction in practical police work, law and leadership. The Refresher Courses for N.C.Os. are avenues for promotion and are invaluable means of assessing not only the quality of the N.C.Os., but the potential material available to fill Inspectorate and Superior Police Officer vacancies. During the year 1,043 N.C.Os. and Constables passed out from these courses throughout the country.

Royal Visitors

The Nigeria Police Force was privileged to take an important part in the arrangements for the eleven day visit of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal. The special plans for traffic and crowd control and for security were all carried out smoothly and easily due in some measure to the experience gained by the Force during the visit of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in the previous year. The Police also had special duties in connection with the reception stop of Her Majesty the Queen Mother at Kano in July on her air journey to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Crime

The number of offences recorded during the year was 75,526 for all types of crime including offences against local ordinances. These figures show a 7 per cent increase over those for 1956. It is considered that the increase is due not to a rise in the incidence of crime but to an increase in cases detected now that there are more police on the ground.

For finger-print analysis and records, the Bureau at the Lagos Headquarters serves the whole country. Since it was started the Bureau has recorded 227,338 sets of finger-prints. The 1957 figure was 45,893. The handwriting analyst investigated 289 cases during the year. The fraud section of the C.I.D. investigated 194 complaints of forgery of invoices, falsification of accounts and forgery of bank cheques. It was observed that commercial frauds are decreasing while bank frauds are increasing.

Motor Traffic

Motor traffic detachments of police are established throughout the country on a provincial basis. The Nigeria Police are assisted in traffic duties by the Native Authority Police in the Northern Region and the Local Government Police in the Western Region.

In 1957 these detachments had extra problems and duties in areas where the exceptionally heavy rains flooded the roads. The difficulty was acute in Lagos where it was feared that the only road into the island would become unusable; although conditions were very bad for a time, the road was kept open. Even in normal conditions, traffic problems are acute in Lagos because there is only one road into the island and all traffic has to enter and leave the town centre by one bridge. During the year an officer of the United Kingdom Traffic Research Laboratory made a survey of traffic problems in Lagos to recommend ways of improving the present situation.

The chief causes of road accidents are excessive speed and bad driving. There were 59,892 vehicles on the road this year. Despite an increase in the number of vehicles on the road and of new drivers, there was a decrease of 759 in the number of accidents. To achieve a further improvement, extra staff and equipment are planned for the Motor Traffic Detachments next year.

Registration

There were 5,485 aliens registered in Nigeria in 1957. The firearms registry recorded the details of 20,313 firearms currently licensed. A narcotics register was maintained,

Force Communications

Wireless stations at key points throughout the country are manned by members of the Forces Signals Branch. The men are trained by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs; 33 operators attended a six months training course during the year. Wireless is used extensively—in some areas it is the only means of communication. The Signals Branch dealt with 164,077 messages, an increase of 15,520 over the number last year. At present, no station is on a 24 hour watch basis. Plans are in hand to improve the service by recruiting more signals officers and wireless maintenance personnel.

A 999 service is in use in most Headquarter stations.

First-Aid

The Police Force is closely associated with the St. John Ambulance Brigade. During the year 157 members of the Force joined the Brigade bringing the total police membership to over 700. 165 members of the Force passed their First-Aid Examination and 22 qualified as Lay Lecturers.

Riots and Disturbances

The year has, on the whole, been a peaceful one and public order has been well maintained. Minor incidents between rival political parties and the usual disputes over land were the commonest types of disturbance.

PRISONS

Under the 1954 Constitution, prisons and other institutions for the treatment of offenders are on the concurrent legislative list. In 1957 the Federal Department of Prisons maintained 50 prisons with a staff of 40 senior officers, 102 junior officers and 1,854 warders working under a Director. There were 63 prisons maintained by Native Authorities. The Government prisons were classified as follows :

Convict Prisons (10) : at Abeokuta, Buea, Calabar, Enugu, Jos, Kaduna, Kakuri (Prison Camp) Lagos, Port Harcourt and Warri.

Provincial Prisons (6) : at Bamenda, Benin City, Mamfe, Ogoja, Onitsha and Owerri.

Divisional Prisons (34) : at Aba, Abak, Abakaliki, Ado-Ekiti, Afikpo, Agbor, Ahoada, Aro-Chuku, Auchu, Awka, Badagry, Bende, Degema, Iket, Ijebu-Ode, Ikom, Ikot-Ekpene, Ilaro, Ilesha, Itu, Kano, Kumba, Kwale, Nsukka, Obubra, Obudu, Ogwashi-Uku, Okigwi, Okitipupa, Opobo, Owo, Sapele, Ubiaja and Uyo.

During the year, three prison farms were established at Buea Prison on 618 acres of land taken over from the Cameroons Development Corporation as a going concern. The inmates who are mostly first offenders live under 'open' conditions and get instruction in modern farming methods including animal husbandry and dairy work. A camp area was set up at Ogba River for first offenders from the Benin Provincial Prison. The inmates are employed under the

direction of the Western Region Department of Agriculture and the West African Institute of Oil Palm Research.

Health of Prisoners

The health of the prisoners was generally good. A monthly check on the weight of the prisoners revealed that not less than 90 per cent of the inmates gained weight whilst in custody. Government Medical Officers visit all Convict Prisons regularly to examine the admissions and discharges. In other prisons, regular visits of not less than once a week are generally made. All sick prisoners are treated in the Prison Hospitals but serious cases are referred to the Government or other Hospitals. There were cases of Asiatic Influenza during the epidemic but no deaths.

Education and Recreation

Two prison teachers, one working in Lagos and the other at Port Harcourt, take charge of the instruction of prisoners in ordinary school subjects. In other Convict and some large Provincial Prisons, the Prison staff and some selected literate prisoners help to conduct voluntary educational classes for the benefit of other illiterate inmates. Prison libraries are maintained in most of the prisons and many literate prisoners avail themselves of this opportunity to improve their standard of education. Football and net ball are played in the prisons where space is available and indoor games, such as draughts and ludo, are permitted in all prisons.

In Convict and a few larger Provincial Prisons, industrial and vocational training is given to the prisoners ; many are taught carpentry, masonry, blacksmithing, weaving, native crafts, or agriculture and animal husbandry.

Lunatics

On the 31st of December, 1957 there were 378 males and 52 females—total 430 lunatics in prison asylums. The position of these lunatics in the prisons presents an acute problem, because of the overcrowded state of the prisons and the lack of trained staff. Recommendations for alleviating this problem have been placed before the Governments by Dr Carothers, a consultant on mental health from the United Kingdom.

Labour

All convicted persons committed to prison are required to work as laid down by the Prisons Ordinance, subject to medical fitness. The Superintendent or other Officer-in-Charge allocates the prisoners to different types of work according to need, classification, sentence and suitability for a particular task.

There are three broad categories of labour : industrial (which includes vocational training), domestic and unskilled. It was only in the Convict Prisons and in some of the larger Provincial and Divisional Prisons that the first named class of labour could be employed. In the smaller prisons a large part of the local station labour is drawn as far as possible from the prison population. Female prisoners are employed on cloth weaving, domestic cleaning and the preparation of food. They do not work outside the prison.

The earning scheme applies to long-sentence First Offender prisoners as an incentive to good work and conduct. Payment is at the rate of 2s per month, half of which may be spent on purchasing tobacco, etc. and the balance deposited and paid on discharge from prison. Payment may be withheld for misconduct.

Remission

All convicted prisoners serving sentences of over one month may, subject to good conduct and industry, earn remission up to one-third of the sentence.

Borstal Institution

The establishment of these is still under consideration. A small section of the Port Harcourt Convict Prison is used as a 'Borstal Wing' for the detention of those boys who are found to be too unruly or depraved to be kept at the Approved School, Enugu.

Enugu Approved School

There were 176 juveniles in custody at the Enugu Approved School at the end of the year under review and 10 at the Port Harcourt Prison Borstal.

27 juveniles were admitted into the School during the year and 51 were discharged.

After-Care Work

There were five After-Care Officers in 1957 working in Convict Prisons. They provided financial help for 1,907 prisoners on discharge, transport for another 743 and clothing for 176. Another of their duties is to arrange sureties and contacts for prisoners awaiting trial who are released on bail.

Executions

Executions are carried out in all the convict prisons except Abeokuta and Warri. 38 male persons were executed in 1957 and 23 were reprieved from sentence of death.

CHAPTER NINETEEN

Local Forces

EARLY HISTORY

THE Nigeria Regiment had its origin in the constabulary Forces which were raised in the latter half of the 19th century in the various territories that now comprise Nigeria. The first of these forces, 40 strong and known as the 'Hausa Police', was raised in Lagos in 1863. In 1873 this force was expanded into the Lagos Constabulary, a well-equipped and trained force of 1,200 officers and men whose principal duty was to maintain order in the hinterland.

In 1894 a similar force, known as the Niger Coast Constabulary, was raised in the Niger Coast Protectorate. For the great part of the six years of its existence the force was on active service, taking part in operations up the Cross River and forming the greater part of the Benin Expedition of 1896.

In 1886 the Royal Niger Company obtained a charter of administration from the British Government and thereby received permission to raise an armed constabulary in support of its authority. The Royal Niger Constabulary was accordingly raised in 1888. It was used to garrison the Company's stations along the Niger and had, in addition, one mounted company known as 'Carroll's Horse'. The great achievement of this force was its famous campaign against Bida and Ilorin in 1897, which broke the Nupe power.

Plans to raise a regular force of African troops had been formulated in 1897 but it was not until 1900 that the plan was carried out. In that year, with the surrender of the Royal Niger Company's charter, the Royal Niger Constabulary was disbanded. The 50 men of the force operating north of Idah were re-organised into the Northern Nigeria Regiment. The remaining 50 formed the nucleus of a Northern Nigeria Police. In the South, the Niger Coast Constabulary were also disbanded and the majority were amalgamated with elements of the Royal Niger Constabulary serving south of Idah to form the Southern Nigeria Regiment. In 1903 a mounted unit was added.

When the Nigeria Regiment was originally organised, it was formed to preserve internal security and there was no suggestion that it should go abroad; but by 1914 it had increased to five Battalions and was a more formidable Force. Almost immediately after the declaration of war it joined an Expeditionary Force which went to the Cameroons. After the defeat of the Germans in 1916, volunteers from the Regiment were sent to fight the German Forces (under the command of General Von Lettow-Vorbeck in East Africa. During these campaigns 48 Nigerians won the D.C.M. (with 4 bars) and 30 the Military Medal.

After the first World War the Regiment settled down to its task of maintaining internal security. In 1928 His Majesty King George V became Colonel in Chief of the Royal West African Frontier Force.

When the second World War began in 1939, the Nigeria Regiment, as part of the Royal West African Frontier Force, was trained in local defence and expanded from five to 13 battalions.

The Regiment provided a Brigade to fight in East Africa, where it took part with East African troops in the advance from Mogedishu in Italian Somaliland to Harrar in Abyssinia. This Brigade, when it came back to Nigeria, provided the seasoned troops which leavened the new intake then being called up. After the fall of France the Regiment had the task of protecting Nigeria from possible incursions from surrounding French territory. In March, 1943, the 81st West African Division was formed, to which the Regiment contributed four Battalions and Service Units. Towards the end of 1943 the 82nd West African Division was formed, to which the Regiment contributed six Battalions and Service Units.

After the 81st West African Division arrived in Burma, the 3rd Nigerian Brigade joined General Wingate's Chindit Force and fought in Central Burma. The rest of the Division fought in the Arakan and constructed the remarkable 'West African Way' into the Kaladan Valley where it saw much service. In September, 1944, the 82nd Division went to Burma and first saw action in December in the Arakan. The two Divisions eventually met at Myohaung in January, 1945. This is celebrated by the Royal West African Frontier Force as a Remembrance Day. When the Burma campaign was over, the men returned to Nigeria, and formed the basis of the present Force. Of officers and men of both Divisions, 19 won the D.S.O., 15 the M.C., 17 the D.C.M. and 100 the M.M.

Between 1945 and 1948 the force was re-organised. In 1956 the Nigeria Regiment consisted of five Infantry Battalions, one Battery of Field Artillery and the Regimental Training Centre. In addition there was an Independent Field Squadron of West African Engineers and the Nigeria Signals Squadron. These were supported by a Works Services Organisation, a Company of the West African Army Service corps, two Military Hospitals, a Command Ordinance Depot and Sub-Depot, two Command Workshops, four Provost Sections, Education and P.T. Pools, a District Pay Office and a Records Office. All these units formed part of the Royal West African Frontier Force which was administered by the West African Command at Accra. In June, 1956, Headquarters, West Africa Command, closed down and Headquarters, Nigeria District, was re-designated Headquarters, Nigeria Military Forces, coming directly under the War Office. The Sub-District at Kaduna became Northern Sub-District and a new Southern Sub-District was opened with Headquarters at Lagos.

On the occasion of The Queen's Visit to Nigeria in February 1956, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to grant the prefix 'Queen's Own' to the title of the Nigeria Regiment.

Recruits were obtained from all Regions, reporting first to District Officers. They were then sent to enlistment centres for careful scrutiny and documentation and received their basic training at the Nigeria Regiment Training Centre, Zaria. They then underwent continuation training with Service Battalions, at the end of which they were posted to the Battalion or Corps for which they were best suited.

The British Officer Cadre was formed from Regular Short Service and National Service Officers posted for service from the British Army. The normal tour was three years, three months in West Africa, with three months' leave in the United Kingdom after 18 months. Every effort was being made to provide an increasing number of Nigerian officers. They received their training at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, Officer Cadet Schools in the United Kingdom, or at the Officers Training School in the Gold Coast.

The training of the Force was the responsibility of the General Officer Commanding Nigeria Military Forces and his Unit Commanders. Courses in military subjects were available at schools in the United Kingdom and at the Command Training School, Teshie, Gold Coast, for officers and non-commissioned officers. Physical training and weapon training courses were also run within the Force.



NIGERIAN MILITARY FORCES COLOUR PARTY

Part Three

CHAPTER ONE

Geography and Climate

NIGERIA is a vast country lying entirely within the tropics in West Africa, and surrounded, except on the seaward side, by French territory. With an area of 373,250 square miles¹ and a population of over 34 millions, it is about four times as large as the United Kingdom but has a population of only two-thirds the size. Basically, most of Nigeria consists of part of the great African crystalline plateau, deeply cut out into by the very wide valleys of the mighty Niger and its great tributary from the east, the Benue. These two broad depressions slightly complicate the slow but steady transition from the low lying coastal belt of mangrove forest swamp northward through the tropical rain forest and the more open forest on the slopes of the plateau to the wooded savanna of the higher plateau levels de-generating into bush savanna and almost desert conditions in the far north. The general plateau pattern is further complicated by the uplands of the Jos Plateau in the centre of the country, rising to 6,595 feet, and the long south west-north east mountain range in the former German territory of the Cameroons. The former has a number of small extinct volcanoes and old lava flows on its surface, and the latter rises to over 8,000 feet in the old volcanic area of the Bamenda Highlands and to 13,353 feet in the isolated active volcano of Cameroon Mountain near the coast. Clearly these major river valleys and higher areas cause local differences in climate, vegetation and land use, but the general picture remains of a vast country rising from south to north in elevation and stretching from the hot humid forests of equatorial latitude to the dry dusty edges of the Sahara Desert. It is quite wrong, therefore, to think of Nigeria as a uniform country or of the Nigerian people as a homogeneous race. Indeed, for centuries before the coming of the European, there had been comparatively little contact between the savanna people of the north and the forest tribes of the south. In the north the majority of the population was, and is, Moslem, and the territory was organised into very large estates centred on big mud walled cities such as Sokoto, Kano and Maiduguri. The rulers looked east and west along the open savanna and maintained a scholarly tradition with the centres of Moslem culture in the Middle East. To the north lay the barrier of the Sahara, and to the south lay the forest, difficult of access and infested by the tsetse fly which formed a perpetual menace to the horses and cattle of the northerners.

In the forest belt, the difficulty of communication mitigated against the establishment of large kingdoms. There was a great variety of tribes, many of them very small, but two, the Yorubas of the west and the Ibos of the east, were large, and still remain two of the biggest

¹ Including the trusteeship territory of the Cameroons.

groups in the country. The usual unit of settlement was the village set in a clearing in the forest and connected to the next by narrow paths, but in the west a number of large towns developed in the area of the savannah-forest margin, as important centres of the moderately-sized Yoruba kingdoms.

The coastal lands consist mainly of the delta of the Niger and a series of swampy creeks and islands. The mangrove swamps are interspersed by an intricate series of lagoons and channels which afford routes for a wide variety of craft varying from canoes to shallow draft paddle steamers and modern motor boats. Such sheltered channels are of in-estimable importance on a coast line that is sometimes backed by thick forest and made dangerous by the heavy surf breaking on the shore under the action of the prevailing south west winds. Lagos (population 330,000), the chief port, is situated behind a break in the very regular coast-line and is well protected from the Atlantic breakers, as are Port Harcourt (72,000) and Calabar (47,000) further to the east. Lagos and Port Harcourt are the seaward termini of the two main railway lines that run northward, cutting across the east-west alignment of the geographical regions, and provide the main trade arteries of the country. Supplemented by a relatively small but increasing mileage of good roads, the railways bring the main exports, such as oil palm products, ground nuts, cocoa, tin ore, timber, rubber, cotton, hides and skins, and bananas, to the ports. The imports consist mainly of manufactured goods, important among which are cotton and rayon piece goods, steel and iron goods of a wide variety and petroleum products.

Lagos, although not the biggest city of Nigeria (Ibadan has a population of nearly half a million), dominates the external trade. Although well equipped, by local standards, as a port, it is hard pressed to cater for the post-war increase in shipping. Port Harcourt is also developing rapidly and may relieve some of the congestion at Lagos, although its usefulness is diminished by a bar at the entrance to the open sea.

The coastal belt is hot and humid throughout the year with a high rainfall, varying from 60 inches in the west to 130 inches a year in the east. It is fairly well distributed, but in the west there is a main wet season from May to July with a secondary wet season in October. Towards the east, these wet seasons gradually merge into a single wet season from May to October. Temperatures range between 70° and 75°F in the early morning throughout the year, and mainly between 80° and 90°F in the afternoon, with a marked cool season from June to September. Relative humidity is normally 100 per cent at night and in the early morning, falling to 60 to 80 per cent in the afternoon.

Forest flourishes in such a climate and the land, when cleared, can raise fairly good crops for a few years. Around each village, small plots of yams and cassava are cultivated, with maize, beans and rice as minor crops. Of recent years, the last named has been increasing in importance. Part of the forest is cleared and farmed for a year or two and then left fallow, so that round each village there are intermixed patches of forest, cultivated land and secondary tree growth which frequently is the scene of severe soil erosion.

Commercial crop production has, however, developed in the forest area away from the mangrove swamps and has spread a considerable distance inland. The oil palm not only provides the chief exports of Nigeria but also important parts of the local diet and materials for building. It does not thrive in an area where there is a marked seasonal drought, so its growth is confined

broadly to the southern third of the country. In the northern part of this southern third, the rainfall is less than on the coast, varying from 35 inches in the west to 100 inches a year in the east, although the seasonal distribution is similar. Relative humidity is still high but drops markedly with the harmattan in the period December to February. In such a climate, the forest is not so thick as on the coast, but the way of life is similar. The oil palm grows very widely and practically the whole production of oil and kernels come from virtually uncultivated trees. Plantation output is very small. The other important exports of the southern third are cocoa, mainly in the south west and rubber in the western part of the Niger delta. Timber, too, is of great significance, the most important mills being at Sapele and Ijora.

Nigeria's main known coal resources lie in the southern third. The main coal-field is in the Enugu-Nsukka area, and lignite deposits are found in the lower Niger valley to the west of Enugu. The sub-bituminous coal has been mined at Enugu since 1915 and the railway to Port Harcourt was first built to transport the coal to the coast. The present production is about 700,000 tons annually, most of which is used on the Nigerian Railways. About one sixth is exported, partly to other West African territories.

Before leaving the forested southern third of Nigeria with its high and well distributed rainfall for the more open northern two-thirds with its markedly seasonal rainfall, it is important to note the Cameroon Highlands which, by reason of their elevation and south west-north east trend do not fit into the general pattern of transition from southern forest to northern savanna. On the seaward end of the range, the volcanic Cameroon mountain rises to 13,353 feet, and to the north east stretches the main area of highland with summit levels of over 6,000 feet towards the Mandara Mountains north of the Benue River. Although forested on the lower slopes, particularly in the south, the cooler weather resulting from the greater elevation gives rise to much grassland and carries large herds of cattle. In the south, plantations have been developed on the rich volcanic soils, and bananas, oil palm rubber and cocoa are grown. The produce is exported mainly through Tiko.

The northern two thirds of Nigeria consist mainly of the Northern Region and are differentiated from the south mainly by their rainfall regime. Starting in the south with a total annual amount of about 50 inches and a dry season from November to April, the rainfall steadily decreases to about 20 inches and the length of the dry season steadily increases well over six months. Forest gives way to well wooded savanna and slowly to bush savanna and almost desert in the far north. Maiduguri in the north east (25 inches) and Nguru (21 inches) have a total rainfall similar to or a little less than that of London, but the natural conditions are very different. Broadly speaking, the year falls into three meteorological or two agricultural periods. Beginning in October the dry season falls first into the so-called cool season. The dry north easterly air stream brings brilliant cloudless skies and high day temperatures but remarkably low night temperatures result from intense radiation. In Maiduguri, for example, in January, the monthly mean of daily minimum temperatures is 54.7°F. The north east winds sometimes bring dust from the desert and the dry harmattan haze temporarily blots out the sky. No rain falls and plant growth ceases.

The cessation of plant growth continues in the second part of the dry season in which the cloudless skies and the great heat are the dominant factors. The temperature, by day and night,

steadily increases and maximum shade temperatures of over 110°F are quite common. This is the so-called hot season and is again dominated by the north easterly air stream from the desert. During the dry season, the tall savanna grass slowly turns yellow and withers, and the trees are left as bulky reminders that rain will return to rescue the land from its aridity. In the south of the savanna region, the ground becomes parched and dry, but in the north it takes on the appearance of the desert.

The cattle keepers of this northern area have to move south in search of pasture for their stock but the more settled agriculturalists in their villages of mud houses, sometimes with thatched but often with flat mud roofs, wait for the approaching rains. Violent line squalls, often misnamed tornadoes, in April and May herald the onset of the rainy season. The land around the villages is prepared with small hoes and the seeds of guinea corn and millet are sown. The appearance of the country-side is changed almost overnight with the occurrence of the first thunderstorm. The landscape changes from brown to green as the savanna grass re-appears in great tufts; the trees put out leaves again, and the crops grow with astonishing rapidity. If the humid south westerly air stream does not penetrate inland as far as usual and the rains are scanty, the crops fail and near-famine conditions may occur. The whole economy of the country is closely tied to the rainfall regime, and agriculture in the far north is of a marginal character.

Despite the relative uncertainty of the rainfall, the northern part plays a more important part in Nigeria's overseas trade than the southern part of the savanna region. Apart from the growth of benniseed or sesame around Makurdi, the main agricultural exports come from the north. These are mainly groundnuts, cotton, hides and skins. Kano, a great mud walled city, situated on the main railway line, is roughly in the centre of the groundnut belt, while cotton production is mainly in the Provinces of Zaria, Katsina and Sokoto, astride the railway from Kaura Namoda to Zaria. Cattle hides and sheep and goat skins are collected throughout the tsetse fly free areas of the Northern Provinces and, apart from their use in the local leather craft work, large numbers are despatched by road and rail to the coast for export. Indeed, as already emphasised, the railways, running across the geographical regions, serve as links binding very different peoples and environments into one country.

The Jos Plateau in the east centre of Nigeria breaks the regular sequence of climate, natural vegetation and agricultural economy from south to north. The higher parts are almost bleak in appearance and short grass rather than trees or trees and long grass are the characteristic forms of vegetation. The weather is cooler than elsewhere and less humid than the coast, although the rainfall is about 55 inches annually. The cooler weather has enabled a flourishing dairy industry to develop and Vom butter is well known in Nigeria. The great economic asset, however, of the Jos Plateau is the extensive deposit of tin ore. The workings are both alluvial and lode workings. Where mechanical aids are used, power is derived from the local hydro-electricity stations. But here again, rail transport to the west *via* Kafanchan is the key to the mining operations.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

The Meteorological Service provides meteorological data and advice for aircraft operations and for Government Departments and the public generally. The Service is also responsible for organising meteorological observations in Nigeria and for the collection, collation, distribution

and publication of these observations, in accordance with the international requirements formulated by the World Meteorological Organization.

Organization

With a Headquarters in Lagos, the Meteorological Service maintains forecasting offices at Kano and Ikeja (the principal airports) and 28 other full-time observing stations distributed over the country. Routine three-hourly radio broadcasts of these observations are made from Kano and Ikeja and monthly summaries of observations are published. The Service equips, supervises, collects and publishes the meteorological observations from 60 climatological and agricultural stations and some 750 rainfall stations which are maintained by other organizations.

An Upper Air Station at Ikeja makes daily temperature, pressure and humidity soundings to about 80,000 feet, and upper winds to this level are determined at both Kano and Ikeja by radar tracking of free balloons. At Kano, an apparatus giving visual display of radar echoes from rain contributes greatly to the accuracy of local forecast.

International Geophysical Year

During 1957, many additional observations and returns were made in connection with the International Geophysical Year; the main subjects of these investigations were radiation and evaporation. Arrangements were made to build a new training school, and work continued on an extension to the Headquarters to provide better facilities.

The Year's Weather

1957 was notable for the spell of unusually cool weather in January and for high rainfall in parts of the south during July, August and September.

The cool spell was caused by a strong surge from the north bringing the dry north-easterly Harmattan winds right down to the coast for a period of about two weeks. In this generally cloudless airstream, strong radiation cooling at night resulted in low night temperatures. The lowest temperature ever recorded in Nigeria was 37 degrees Fahrenheit recorded at Potiskum on two consecutive nights. Very low relative humidities were also experienced during this cool spell.

Rainfall generally was above the average by a few inches. But in the coastal belt of Nigeria and the Cameroons excesses of 20 inches were not uncommon and some places recorded more than 50 inches above the average.

CHAPTER TWO

History

EARLY HISTORY

NIGERIA has been described as an 'arbitrary block of Africa'. Its ancient history is largely lost in the mists of legend and little accurate data are now available. The interior first became known to Europeans in the first half of the nineteenth century. All that can be stated with certainty is that at this time the open country was, and had been for a considerable period, inhabited by peoples of Negroid and Berber stock. In many parts of the forest zone, on the other hand, there dwelt a number of negro tribes with a more primitive social organisation and a lower standard of life. There were also such tribes on the Bauchi Plateau, these probably being part of the original inhabitants of the territory who took refuge in this broken hilly country when successive waves of conquerors pressed their fellows southwards to the sea.

At the time of European penetration of the country, the tribes with the most advanced social and political organisation were the Yorubas and Binis in the South and the Hausa, Fulani, Kanuri and Arab tribes in the North. Tribal tradition holds that the Yorubas originated in Ile-Ife, where God first created man, and although the extent of the territory under the direct control of the Oni of Ife was seriously curtailed in the nineteenth century Yoruba civil wars, Ife is still recognised as the spiritual headquarters of the race and the Oni enjoys a position of peculiar influence as the custodian of the tribal relics. What is certain is that the Yorubas were established in the territory they now occupy at a fairly early date. Their precise origin is not known, but ethnologists have thought it probable that they were not of negro blood, having acquired their present characteristics largely by intermarriage with the indigenous negro population.

Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Yoruba kingdom occupied a large area which may at one time have extended from the Niger as far even as Accra and thus have included the greater part of what is now Dahomey. Certainly tribute was collected from Dahomey until as late a date as 1817. Over this wide area, occupied by a number of different clans founded by descendants of Oduduwa, the first Oni of Ife, the Alafin of Oyo, had probably risen to a position of practical suzerainty which he exercised with a varying degree of success over a long period. The nineteenth century, however, saw the complete disintegration of the Yoruba Kingdom. Trouble with the Fulani to the north resulted in the sack of Oyo and the establishment of a Fulani emirate in what had been one of the richest of the Yoruba Provinces. Central

authority, probably never very strong, collapsed and the Yoruba clans entered on a period of civil war which, fanned by necessity of meeting the insatiable requirements of the lucrative slave trade, was to last intermittently for nearly 70 years.

The dangers of war were probably responsible for the establishment of the Yoruba Colony of Lagos, since the first settlement in the neighbourhood was at Ebute Metta on the mainland, the inhabitants moving first to Iddo and then to Lagos Island, as conditions rendered their original site less secure. The Lagos White Cap Chiefs are the descendants of these original immigrants whose position as land owners is still recognised, although a later heavy influx of Binis largely altered the character and distribution of the population.

Benin had at this time become a powerful and independent kingdom. The King, or Oba, had already thrown off any suzerainty previously exercised by the Alafin of Oyo and was nominally an absolute ruler, but the real power came to be wielded by the fetish priests who created a reign of terror maintained by human sacrifice, which was only finally overthrown by the British occupation.

On the early history of the Hausa-speaking tribes of the Northern Region there is also little accurate documentary evidence, possibly through the destruction of early written records by their Fulani over-lords. But the pagan Hausas were certainly established over large areas of the Northern Region prior to the spread of Islam which, making rapid progress sometime about the thirteenth century, greatly affected their social and political organisations. These came to be based largely on Islamic laws and doctrines.

The infiltration of the Fulani people into northern Nigeria probably began on a large scale in the thirteenth century. Whilst many settled in the towns and inter-married with the Hausa population, others have retained until the present time both their pastoral habits and the purity of their racial characteristics. A quarrel with the pagan King of Gobir led in 1802 to the initiation of a religious war on the part of the Moslem Fulani under the leadership of a Sheikh named Othman dan Fodio. Out of this war grew the Fulani empire, extending over the emirates of Katsina, Kano, Zaria, Hadeija, Adamawa, Gombe, Katagum, Nupe, Ilorin, Daura and Bauchi, all owing allegiance to Othman dan Fodio's son, Bello, the Sultan of Sokoto, as the Sarkin Musulmi or Commander of the Faithful. The independent power of this empire was finally overthrown by the British occupation, but the Fulani were able to maintain their rule for nearly 100 years, showing—in the early stages at all events—marked administrative ability.

The Fulani empire was never co-terminous with the present Northern Region boundaries. A number of pagan tribes on the central plateau and in the area of the Benue valley were never brought into subjection. Foremost amongst the peoples who successfully resisted the invasion were the Kanuri of Bornu. This was largely due to Muhamed El Kanemi, who restored the position after the Sultan of Bornu had suffered a preliminary defeat by the Fulani, and went on to exercise the power of virtual ruler of the country, although the Sultan was restored to the throne as a figurehead.

The tribes of what is now south-eastern Nigeria have little or no known early history prior to the British occupation, with the exception of certain of the coastal peoples, who were long known as keen and enterprising traders. Since the establishment of the Protectorate, however, the rapid spread of education has brought great changes and both Ibos and the less numerous

Ibibios now exercise a most important influence on the social, economic and political life of Nigeria.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Neither the acquisition by the British Crown of the Colony of Lagos nor the establishment of a Protectorate over large areas of the interior was the result of deliberate long-range planning by the Governments of the day. On the contrary, those Governments were forced by the pressure of events almost insensibly and often reluctantly into courses of action which finally resulted in the taking over of the administration of the entire territory. The events covering the whole period from the early discovery of Nigeria to the Second War may roughly be set out under three heads, the period of exploration, that of penetration and finally that of consolidation.

In the period of exploration the British were not the first in the field. As early as 1472 the Portuguese had found anchorages in the mouths of the many rivers in the Bight of Benin. They were not, however, left long in undisputed possession of the field and the first English ships reached the Bight of Benin in 1553, under the command of a Captain Windham. Then followed a chapter in the world's history on which England, in common with other nations, now looks back with shame, mitigated only by memories of the earnest efforts subsequently made to remedy as far as possible the wrong which had been done. The discovery of America and the establishment of Spanish colonies in the West Indies led to a steadily increasing demand for negro slaves and a cut-throat competition between the maritime nations to participate in, and to oust each other from, the lucrative business of supply. The first Englishman to engage in this traffic was Sir John Hawkins, but he was followed by many others, who gained in the rough-and-tumble of a hazardous trade much of the experience of ships and the sea which was eventually to prove the salvation of England when the long struggle with Spain moved to its climax in the latter years of the 16th century. Professional seamen argued that participation in the trade fostered the growth of a prosperous and powerful merchant marine and long after, when the cause of abolition began to raise its head, the Admiralty was amongst its foremost opponents on the grounds of the serious blow which could be dealt thereby to England's essential reserve of trained seamen. It is a measure of the extent to which the horrors of the United trade finally aroused the conscience of the nation that abolition was finally passed in the Kingdom in the middle of a war and in the teeth of advice tendered by the country's greatest sailors.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, however, public opinion quietly ignored the moral issues and concentrated on the material profits and the English west coast ports of Bristol and later Liverpool grew in prosperity accordingly. First the Portuguese and then the Dutch, the Danes, the Spaniards and the Swedes were successively supplanted and by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the British secured a 30-year monopoly of the trade. Although the Dutch and the French maintained slave establishments at Benin until the close of the eighteenth century, it is estimated that more than half the slaves exported from West Africa during the busiest years of the trade were in British ships.

Lord Mansfield's famous ruling in 1772, in the case of James Somerset, that any slave setting foot on English ground became free under the common law, was followed in 1787 by the estab-

lishment of a Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, which finally secured the passing of an Act of Abolition in 1807. The continuous efforts made to implement the act and to suppress the trade were in a high degree responsible for the extension of British influence in Nigeria, which proceeded steadily throughout the nineteenth century.

The trade in slaves led to ships of all nations acquiring familiarity with the numerous river mouths between Lagos and Calabar. Little was known of the interior, however, until the beginning of the nineteenth century and in particular, the source and direction of the great river which was widely reputed to flow across the continent of Africa was a complete mystery.

Foremost amongst the names of those who sacrificed their lives to solve this mystery was Mungo Park who reached the Niger from the Gambia River in 1796, and in a second and officially sponsored expedition from Goree in 1805, sailed down the river as far as Bussa where, with the remnants of his party, he perished in the rapids.

Although absorption in the Napoleonic war acted as a bar to further exploration for a number of years, the problem of solving the mystery of the Niger was not forgotten, and from about 1816 on, a number of attempts were made from various directions to establish with certitude the course of the river. Finally Richard Lander succeeded where other had failed in tracing the outlet of the river to the multitude of creeks and rivers now known as the Niger Delta.

In the attempts which followed to put the founder's discovery to practical use and to open up trade with the interior, the outstanding name in the early period is that of Macgregor Laird, and in the later, that of Sir George Taubman Goldie. It became clear to the latter that some form of unity was essential if British companies were to establish themselves in the hinterland against the competition of foreigners, and as a result of his persuasions, the United African Company came into existence in 1879, being reorganised and incorporated as the National African Company Limited three years later. Legitimate trade prospered in spite of many discouragements and with little or no backing from Governments to whom imperial responsibilities in a distant and unhealthy territory had no appeal.

The Government could not remain blind, however, to the difficulties and danger to British trading interests of the international competition for spheres of influence, which in the last two decades of the century developed into a general scramble for Africa. At the Conference of Berlin in 1885 the British representatives were able successfully to claim that British interests were supreme on the lower Niger and the British claim to a sphere of influence in Nigeria, the boundaries of which were as yet undefined, received international recognition. The Government's steps to undertake the responsibilities of efficient administration in that area, known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate, which came under the loose control of a British Consul were, however, both slow and reluctant. It was left to the National African Company, at last in 1886 granted a Royal Charter under the name of the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited, to take a lead in opening up the Niger. The grant of the Charter greatly strengthened the position of the Company; the usual Government services were established and an armed constabulary was raised for the protection of the territory. By these means the Company foiled both German and French efforts to encroach within what are now the boundaries of Nigeria, and after the most serious of French threats in the Western part of the territory had been successfully averted by

the Company's troops under Captain Lugard (as he then was) in 1894, these boundaries ultimately became generally recognised.

It was the British Government's efforts to suppress the slave trade, however, rather than the furtherance of commercial interests, which led to the most striking change in its relations with the peoples of Nigeria. Lagos, an important centre of trade, was reduced though not occupied by a Naval Force in 1851, but resulting treaties with King Akitoye for the abolition of the trade proved almost useless in the absence of any administrative arrangements to ensure their observance and Akitoye's death, in 1853, was followed by a long period of civil unrest. In 1861, Her Majesty's Government, therefore, decided on the occupation of Lagos as the only effective means to the desired end. This was achieved with little difficulty and the island was created a Colony the following year. The new Colony was consolidated and its boundaries were extended somewhat in the years which followed and, in 1886, the Government felt strong enough to offer its services as arbitrator to bring to an end the latest of the Yoruba civil wars which were such a fruitful source of supply for the slave markets. The offer was accepted, peace was temporarily restored and the war camps were burnt by the arbitrators. The precedent was too good not to be followed by those in difficulties and an appeal was made to the Lagos Government by the Egbado peoples who were being oppressed by their more powerful neighbours, the Egbas of Abeokuta. This appeal, together with the fear of the establishment of treaty relations between the French and the Egbas, led to further expeditions into the interior and later to the appointment of a British Resident, who set up his headquarters at Ibadan. Generally the whole of Yorubaland, with the exception of the Egba state, was attached to the Colony of Lagos as a British Protectorate. The wars ceased and a great increase in prosperity, both in the hinterland itself and also in consequence in the port of Lagos, was the natural result. It was not many years before the treaty of 1893 recognising the independence of Egbaland was voluntarily abrogated, since the authorities there found it impossible to maintain themselves in power without successive appeals for British support. In 1914 this area, too, came unreservedly under the Government of the Protectorate of Nigeria.

The large area now known as the Northern Region was brought under British protection in the early years of the twentieth century, largely for similar reasons and from the same motives. Various slave-raiding Emirs carried on their activities within a few miles of the Niger Company's scattered posts and it became clear that nothing but force would stop them. One expedition naturally led to another in an area with much more close social and religious affinities than in the coastal belt, and after Government had finally taken over from the Niger Company in 1900, the time soon came when its relative strength and that of the Fulani empire had to be settled. The issue was decided far more easily than might have been expected. The Fulani were aliens and the abuses of their later rule had left them with no deep-seated sympathy amongst the subject populations. First Kano and then Sokoto were defeated and occupied, the desert tribes submitted and the Fulani Emirs themselves accepted the relatively easy terms of the conquerors and came formally under British Protection. The terms included the abolition of slave-raiding and the recognition of British suzerainty, coupled with an assurance that the Mahommedan religion and the existing system of law would not be interfered with.

The gradual extension of Government's influence in the Oil Rivers Protectorate had mean-

while been taking place. In 1893 by Order-in-Council the Protectorate was extended over the hinterland and renamed the Niger Coast Protectorate, and the following year Government found itself forced to undertake an expedition against the Jekri chief Nana, a powerful slave trader, whose activities extended over a wide area. Benin still held aloof and an unescorted expedition led by Acting Council-General Philips, in 1897, in an effort to establish a friendly settlement, was attacked and its members, with two exceptions, massacred. A military expedition was accordingly despatched and Benin City was captured with only slight loss six weeks later.

In 1899 the charter of the Royal Niger Company was revoked and on 1st January, 1900, its territories came under formal Government control, compensation being paid to the Company in respect of its administrative expenses and its existing buildings and stores. The company had done much to abolish the slave trade, bringing benefits of peace and justice to peoples who had previously lived under the shadow of both unrest and oppression. Its virtual trade monopoly became, in the long run, no more defensible in principle than was the 'administration at private discretion of Territories of which the defence was provided at public expenses', and the revocation of the charter was bound to come. But recognition should be given to the great part played by the Company in the building of the modern Federation of Nigeria.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONSOLIDATION

The penetration into and extension of British influence over the wide areas of Nigeria had, as has been seen, been carried out by three different sets of officials responsible respectively to the Colonial Office, the Foreign Office and the Directors of the Royal Niger Company. Even when the Royal Niger Company disappeared as a governing body in 1900, there still remained three separate administrations. These were reduced in 1906 to two, when the Colony and Protectorate of Lagos was amalgamated with the Niger Coast Protectorate of Lagos and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, and the inevitability of the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria was clearly foreseen. This came on 1st January, 1914, when the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria was formally inaugurated under the authority of Royal Letters Patent and Order-in-Council. Sir Frederick Lugard, who had been appointed in 1912 Governor of both the then remaining administrations, now became the first Governor-General of a united Nigeria. This title was personal to Sir Frederick Lugard and until the promulgation of the 1954 constitution, his successors were called Governors.

The period of consolidation which now followed could hardly have begun in more difficult circumstances. The first world war began in August, 1914, and Nigeria not only found it impossible to recruit much-needed staff for the administration of the territory, but some members of even such limited services as existed left in order to play their part in the armed forces. Furthermore, the Nigeria Regiment was called upon to play an important part in the expeditions undertaken against the German colonies, first in the Cameroons and Togoland and, later, in East Africa. In all these campaigns the soldiers displayed both great gallantry and complete loyalty to their new allegiance. It was also a great tribute to the skill and tact with which Sir Frederick Lugard and his officers had handled the delicate situation in the north that not only was no advantage taken by the Emirs of prevailing difficult conditions to re-assert their

independence, but throughout the war they continued to give convincing proof of their loyalty to the British connection. Minor trouble broke out in various parts of southern Nigeria, due more to local administrative difficulties than to any general desire to throw off British rule. By far the most serious of these outbreaks was the Egba rising of 1918, which assumed serious proportions for a time, but was eventually suppressed without difficulty by the newly returned troops from East Africa.

In 1919 Sir Frederick Lugard, soon to become Lord Lugard, retired from the Governorship of Nigeria. To his outstanding position in its history no better tribute could be paid than the following extract from a speech to the Legislative Council on 18th March, 1946, by the then Governor, Sir Arthur Richards (now Lord Milverton) :

'In the proud record of British Colonial Administration two names stand out—those of Stamford Raffles and Lord Lugard. Speaking in Nigeria there is no need for me to say what Lugard did in bringing order out of chaos and in laying the foundations of the Nigeria that we see to-day. Those who knew him personally marvelled how great a heart beat within that slender frame and with what sure instinct he planned the administration. There is always something sad about the passing of a great man. Lord Lugard had a modesty commensurate with his greatness and his fondest hope was that he had made some contribution to the Nigerian people in whose welfare his interest never flagged until the end.

'To the ordinary man the outstanding characteristic of Lord Lugard was his prodigious industry. He never took a day off; he was at work all day and far into the night wherever he was—in Zungeru, on a launch on the Niger, in rest houses, even on leave and on the voyage to and from Lagos—and he continued to work at the same pitch right up to the end of his life. Only a man of his physical strength and tenacity of purpose could have accomplished that immense amount of detailed work, and at the same time, amid all the urgent problems, the day-to-day changes and the constant risk of those early days, have kept in clear perspective the administrative structure which he was building up and which we and all the world know to-day. Yet behind all this there was no mistaking the soldier and the man of action in the alert and wiry figure of 'the Little man' as he came to be known later on. One did not argue with his swift decisions; once made they were immovable. One of his notes, on the choice of a school site, read 'I planted a white stick where the Superintendent's house should be'—and there it was, and is.

'It is no wonder that he inspired confidence in all those with whom he worked and that less than ten years after he had made his first adventurous journey northwards from Jebba, a stranger could travel alone and in perfect safety through a settled and orderly country, rid of the slavery which he hated, and governed under his guidance, by the Africans in whose service he spent his life'.

The war had brought great difficulties to Nigeria in the complete dislocation of world trade, but the first two years of peace were a period of unparalleled prosperity. Boom prices were paid for Nigerian produce and exports rose to unprecedented levels. The slump which followed caused great economic difficulties, but it can fairly be said that notwithstanding a series of financial crises due to world trade conditions, Nigeria progressed steadily in the period which intervened before the outbreak of the second World War in 1939. The staff of all departments was expanded, enabling the Government to extend its activities in a number of ways. Communications were greatly improved, remote areas thus being brought for the first time under effective control. Further, social amenities were widely extended and began to assume, for the first time, the functions and status of a national service. An important part in this and in the great spread of education which took place in those years was played by voluntary agencies, chief amongst which were the Christian Missions. The educational work of these bodies, in particular, has been of the greatest value and has been extensively encouraged by grants from Government funds. Still further progress could have been made but for the necessity of financing development wholly, or almost wholly, from Nigerian revenues. Those, being dependent to a great

extent on import customs duties, were subject to considerable fluctuation owing to the ramifications of international trade.

In all this period there was only one major threat to law and order in the territory. This was the women's rising which occurred in the Owerri and Calabar Provinces in 1929 and largely resulted in the destruction of the local system of government which had been set up, and in the establishment of Native Administration based more closely on the indigenous customs on the people.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND POST-WAR YEARS

With the outbreak of the second World War the loyalty of Nigerians was, as in 1914, in many ways convincingly demonstrated. Recruits for the armed forces greatly exceeded the number which could be absorbed, and money was generously subscribed for war purposes. An expeditionary force was despatched to Kenya, including many veterans of the East African Campaign of the previous war ; this force after assisting in the occupation of Abyssinia, returned to man the frontiers of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, the Gambia and Sierra Leone against possible invasion from Vichy-controlled territory. In September, 1943, and April, 1944, the 81st and 82nd (West Africa) Divisions left for Burma, where they played a prominent part in General Wingate's special force operating behind the Japanese lines in central Burma.

Meanwhile, in Nigeria, vigorous efforts were made to increase the production of essential export commodities. With the loss of Malaya, Nigeria became the chief source of tin for British war factories, while groundnuts, palm oil and kernels were in urgent demand to maintain fat supplies.

The political, economic and social progress of Nigeria since 1945 has been swift. On 1st January, 1947, a new constitution was introduced. An enlarged Legislative Council was set up with a majority of unofficial members and was empowered to legislate for the whole country, instead of only for the south. Regional Houses of Assembly with unofficial majorities and Houses of Chiefs in the North and West were also established, with important advisory and financial functions. Another constitution giving Nigerians a yet greater share in the control of their affairs came into force in 1951 and remained in force till October, 1954, when it was superseded by a new constitution. Under the 1951 constitution, there was a Central Legislature composed almost entirely of Nigerian elected members and there were Regional Houses of similar composition. There was a Council of Ministers with a Nigerian majority drawn from the House of Representatives and similar Regional Executive Councils. These Councils, with their Nigerian majorities, had the responsibility of formulating Government policy and directing executive action. Broadly speaking, the new constitution which came into force on the 1st of October, 1954, as a result of the London and Lagos Conferences of September, 1953, and January, 1954, respectively, was structurally similar to the 1951 constitution, except that a separate House of Assembly was set up for the Southern Cameroons, the territory having been detached administratively from the Eastern Region. Since the new arrangements created a federal form of government, the powers of the Regional Houses were extended and except in certain exclusive subjects which fell within the competence of the Federal House, and certain concurrent subjects on which both the Federal and Regional Houses could legislate, but on

which Regional would not conflict with Federal legislation, the Regional Houses attained very wide powers and had residual powers vested in them. The leader of the majority party in each Regional House became Prime Minister. The Southern Cameroons legislature, like the Regional Houses under the 1951 constitution, was still subordinate to the Federal House and the leader of the majority party became the leader of Government Business.

In the Centre, the Council of Ministers presided over by the Governor-General, remained the main instrument of policy. The Regional Executive Councils were presided over by the Regional Governors and the Executive Council of the Southern Cameroons by the Commissioner of the Cameroons. In each of the Executive Councils, there was a large African majority. Members of the Council of Ministers and of the Regional Executive Councils were designated Ministers. A major change made by the 1954 constitution was the separation of Lagos from the Western Region and its assumption of the status of Federal territory. Together with the Trust Territory of the Southern Cameroons, Lagos came under the direct jurisdiction of the Governor-General in Council.

The Constitutional Conference was to have been resumed in London in 1956, with the object of determining a date upon which Nigeria should receive independence. Because of the investigation into the affairs of the African Continental Bank,¹ the Conference was postponed until May and June, 1957. The Conference resulted in constitutional amendments made in August 1957 bringing into force Regional self-government in the Eastern and Western Regions and changes in the government structures in the Northern Region and the Federation. Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa was appointed the first Prime Minister of the Federation. Details of the constitutional changes are given in the next chapter.

Important economic developments include the preparation and carrying out of the Ten-Year Plan for Development and Welfare 1946-55, the formulation and commencement of further development programmes for 1955-60 and the successful formation and operation of the Marketing Boards and Regional Production Development Boards.

The Ten-Year Development Plan was approved by the Legislative Council in 1946. It was estimated to cost over £55 million and £23 million towards this sum was allocated by the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The scheme was under revision in 1950 and a revised plan was accepted in 1951. Of the £55 million allocated to the original plan, £34 million was outstanding at 31st March, 1951, and the estimated expenditure from this sum from 1951 to 1956 was over £12 million by the Northern Region, £10 million by the Central Government, nearly £6 million by the Eastern Region and £5 million by the Western Region. The plan aimed to give a firm foundation on which further development in Nigeria could be built. In it, therefore, there were large allocations for the expansion of basic social services, such as health and education, for basic equipment such as machinery, for good water supplies, roads, and technical education, and for production services and revenue earning projects. In spite of initial difficulties in obtaining the men and materials to implement the plan and in spite of steep rises in prices since the original estimates were prepared, the plan has succeeded in raising the level of social services in Nigeria as an essential pre-requisite to the economic development of the country.

¹ Cmnd. 51 Her Majesty's Stationery Office



CALABAR DANCER

Development over the next five year period 1955-60 was planned at an accelerated pace with emphasis on improved communications and other projects of major benefit to the economy. In planning their development programmes, the Federal and Regional Governments had a valuable guide in the report, 'The Economic Development of Nigeria' made by a mission organized by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. This report published in 1954 contains a penetrating analysis of the economy and recommendations for its development. The total estimated capital cost of the governments' five-year development programmes was over £192 million. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1955, nearly £20 million was available from the United Kingdom towards the cost of these programmes.

One of the Marketing Board's chief aims was to secure reasonable and stable prices for producers in adverse conditions so as to avoid any repetition of the experiences Nigeria primary producers went through in the nineteen-thirties. Owing, however, to the sharp increase in world prices of cocoa, oilseeds, groundnuts and other products, the Boards were not only able to strengthen their position and build up reserves to cushion producers against an eventual fall in world prices, but to allocate very large sums of money to schemes (largely drawn up by the Regional Production Development Boards) for the benefit of the areas where the crops with which they are concerned are grown.

The most striking development in Nigeria's social services since the war has been the rapid expansion of education. Free primary education has been introduced in the Western Region, in Lagos and with modifications in the Eastern Region. A modern University College with a fully-equipped teaching hospital has been built at Ibadan with generous assistance from the United Kingdom.

One other important post-war change must be mentioned in this short summary, namely the appointment of Nigerians in large numbers to senior posts in the Nigerian Civil Service, and the granting of scholarships to many others to fit them later for such jobs. A Commission was appointed in May, 1948, to make recommendations on the recruitment and training of Nigerians for Senior Service posts, and its Report was accepted by the Government. More than one half of the pensionable, senior posts in 1957 were held by Nigerian officers.

In January and February of 1956 Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh paid an official visit to Nigeria, lasting nineteen days. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness toured all three Regions, and fulfilled over eighty engagements. Their visit was an unparalleled success, and a splendid acknowledgement of the rapid advance of Nigeria in all directions during the previous years.

In November 1957 the visit of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal commemorated the grant of Regional self-government to the Eastern and Western Regions.

THE CAMEROONS

The former German Colony of the Cameroons was conquered by French and British Forces between 1914 and 1916 in the first World War. Germany renounced her rights to the Colony by the Treaty of Versailles and in 1922 a portion of the Colony was assigned to the United Kingdom to be administered under League of Nations mandate. The British Cameroons consist of two narrow strips of territory on Nigeria's eastern borders, with a gap between them on either side of

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the Benue river. The total area is some 34,000 square miles. The territory was and still is administered as an integral part of Nigeria. The only developed part of the territory was the extreme southern tip, where the Germans had opened up banana plantations. These plantations returned to German ownership in the nineteen-twenties and continued to profit their owners without providing much benefit for the people of the Cameroons. At the beginning of the Second World War the plantations were vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property and it was later decided that this time they should not fall back again into private hands. By legislation passed in 1946 the lands were acquired by the Government so that they might be held and administered for the use and common benefit of the inhabitants of the Territory, and were leased to a new Cameroons Development Corporation for the achievement of that purpose. The Corporation, by the development of the plantations and the health, education and welfare services it provides, has done much to increase the prosperity of the Cameroons peoples.

After the second World War the United Kingdom expressed its wish to place the Cameroons under the new International Trusteeship system and this was affected by a Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1946. Under the agreement the United Kingdom was made responsible for the administration of the Territory. A visiting Mission of the United Nations Trusteeship Council visited the Territory at the end of 1949. The territory is, in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement, administered as an integral part of Nigeria, but a Commissioner of the Cameroons was appointed in 1949 with special responsibilities for administration in the Southern Cameroons and for trusteeship affairs in the whole territory. A second Mission visited the Territory in 1952 and a third in 1955.

Under the provisions of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order-in-Council, 1954, the Southern Cameroons (that is to say the former Bamenda and Cameroons provinces) were given quasi-regional status with an elected Assembly and an Executive Council with an unofficial majority. The Northern Cameroons, in accordance with the wishes of its representatives expressed at the Constitutional Conference, continued to be administered as part of the Northern Region. At the Constitutional Conference held in London in May and June 1957, major changes were agreed for the Southern Cameroons similar to those introduced in the three Regions of the Federation under the constitution of 1954. These changes are described in the next chapter. A full report of developments in the Trust Territory during the year was made to the General Assembly of the United Nations by Her Majesty's Government.¹

GOVERNORS OF NIGERIA

- 1914 Sir Frederick Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (later Lord Lugard). Personal title of Governor-General.
- 1919 Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
- 1925 Sir Graeme Thouson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- 1931 Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- 1935 Sir Bernard Bourdillon, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- 1943 Sir Arthur Richards, G.C.M.G. (now Lord Milverton).
- 1948 Sir John Macpherson, G.C.M.G. (Governor-General after 1st October, 1954).
- 1955 Sir James Robertson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E. (Governor-General).

¹ Colonial No. 340

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS SINCE 1914

- 1914 Formal inauguration of Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. Invasion of Cameroons by Nigerian troops on outbreak of war with Germany.
- 1916 Conquest of Cameroons completed.
Completion of railway bridge over River Niger at Jebba.
- 1922 Great Britain received mandate from League of Nations in respect of portion of the German Cameroons.
- 1923 Establishment of Legislative Council with jurisdiction over the Colony and Southern Province of Nigeria.
- 1925 Visit of Prince of Wales.
- 1926 Opening of Makurdi-Kaduna section of the Railway.
- 1929 Opening of Zaria-Kaura Namoda section of the Railway. Riot at Aba, leading to review of system of local administration in the Southern Provinces.
- 1930 Opening of Kano-Nguru section of the Railway.
- 1932 Opening of Benue Bridge at Makurdi.
- 1936 First direct air-mail service between Nigeria and the United Kingdom.
- 1939 Division of Southern Provinces into the Western and Eastern Provinces.
Outbreak of Second World War.
- 1940-41 Nigerian troops take part in Italian East African Campaign.
- 1943-45 Nigerians of the 81st and 82nd Divisions take part in Burma Campaign.
- 1946 Beginning of 10-year Development Plan.
Establishment of Cameroons Development Corporation.
Trusteeship Agreement for Cameroons approved by General Assembly of United Nations.
- 1947 New Constitution. Legislative Council now had jurisdiction over the whole of Nigeria and a majority of non-official members. Houses of Assembly set up in each Region.
- 1948 Opening of University College, Ibadan.
- 1949 Establishment of Marketing Boards for Cotton, Groundnuts and Palm Produce.
Establishment of Regional Production Boards.
Announcement and the University College, Ibadan, was to receive £382,000 for initial capital expenditure on the site, under a C.D. and W. scheme.
Disturbances at the Enugu Colliery; subsequently followed by trouble at Aba, Onitsha and Port Harcourt.
Commission of Enquiry appointed, with Sir William Fitzgerald as Chairman.
Visiting Mission of the United Nations Trusteeship Council visited the Cameroons and Togoland.
- 1950 Ibadan General Conference on Review of the Constitution.
Commission appointed to make recommendations for the allocation of revenue to the three Regional Administrations and the Nigerian Government.
Party of British industrial and trade union experts visited Nigeria to advise on industrial relations.
Announcement of His Majesty's Government's general acceptance of the Nigerian Legislative Council's recommendations for the revision of the constitution.
Cocoa Marketing Board's gift of over £1,000,000 to endow the Department of Agriculture at the University College.
- 1951 New constitution brought into force.
Country-wide elections for new Regional Houses and House of Representatives.
Council of Ministers became principal instrument of policy.
Principles of revenue allocation to Regions settled.
- 1952 First meetings of the new Regional and Central Legislatures and visit of British Parliamentary delegation to attend the first Budget Session of the House of Representatives.
Visit of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
- 1953 Motion in House of Representatives asking for self-government in 1956.
Kano Riots.
The London Conference on the Nigerian Constitution.
Visit of a Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

- 1954 The Lagos Conference on Nigerian Constitution.
Country-wide elections for a new House of Representatives.
- 1955 Promulgation of a new Constitution.
Appointment of Mr M. T. Mbu as Federal Commissioner in the United Kingdom.
Gorsuch Report on a new structure for the four Public Services of the Federation of Nigeria.
Visit of the Secretary of State.
- 1956 Visit of Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.
Tribunal appointed to enquire into investment of Eastern Region public funds in the African Continental Bank Ltd.
Constitutional Conference postponed.
- 1957 Constitutional Conference in London.
Regional self-government in Eastern and Western Regions.
Appointment of Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa as first Federal Prime Minister.
Visit of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal.

CHAPTER THREE

Constitution

CONSTITUTION

THE STRUCTURE of government in Nigeria is federal with five component parts, the Northern Region, the Western Region, the Eastern Region, the Southern Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship and the Federal Territory of Lagos. The Northern Cameroons which forms part of the United Kingdom Trusteeship is administered as part of the Northern Region. The present constitution came into operation on the 1st October, 1954. In London during the summer of 1957, a Constitutional Conference was held to review the 1954 constitution and examine the question of self-government. As a result of the recommendations made by the Conference¹, some important constitutional amendments were made. The constitution is contained in the Nigeria (Constitution) Orders-in-Council, 1954 to 1957 and the Nigeria (Offices of Governor-General and Governors) Orders-in-Council, 1954 to 1957.

Relationship of Federal and Regional Governments

The chief administrative officer of Nigeria is the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Federation with authority in specific matters over the whole territory. Since the 30th of August, 1957, the office of Deputy Governor-General has been constituted in accordance with the recommendation of the constitutional conference. There is a Governor in each of the three Regions. The Southern Cameroons is directly administered by the Commissioner of the Cameroons who is responsible to and subject to the direction of the Governor-General.

The 1954 Constitution established a federal executive and legislature representing the whole country and separate executives and legislatures in each Region and in the Southern Cameroons. The respective spheres of competence of federal and regional governments are determined by two legislative lists contained in the First Schedule to the Order-in-Council—the Exclusive Legislative List and the Concurrent Legislative List. Residual legislative powers are vested in the regional legislatures. The constitution provides that :

- (a) The Governor-General may with the advice and consent of the House of Representatives, make laws for the peace, order and good government of Nigeria (other than Lagos) or

¹ Report by the Nigeria Constitutional Conference held in London in May and June, 1957 (Cmd. 207) H.M.S.O. and Federal Government Printer, Lagos.

any part thereof with respect to any matter that is included in the Exclusive Legislative List or the Concurrent Legislative List. In addition, the Governor-General may, with the advice and consent of the House of Representatives, make laws for the peace, order and good government of Lagos, or any part thereof, with respect to any matter whether or not it is included in the Exclusive Legislative List of the Concurrent Legislative List.

(b) The Governor of a Region may, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Houses of that Region, make laws for the peace, order and good government of that Region or any part thereof with respect to any matter other than a matter that is included in the Exclusive Legislative List.

(c) The Governor-General may, with the advice and consent of the House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons, make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Southern Cameroons, or any part thereof, with respect to any matter other than a matter that is included in the Exclusive Legislative List.

(d) The Legislature of a Region may confer upon the Federal Legislature authority to make laws for that Region with respect to any matter that is not included in the Federal Legislative List or the Concurrent Legislative List.

In August the Eastern and Western Regions became self-governing in matters within the legislative competence of regional governments. Amendments came into force on the 8th of August to the Constitution Order and the Royal Instructions to the Regional Governors giving effect to the Conference recommendations on regional self-government.

Three Commissions were set up as a result of the Conference recommendations to enquire into certain problems affecting Nigeria as a whole. These Commissions were :

(a) A Delimitation Commission to advise the Governor-General on the division of Nigeria into 320 single-member electoral districts.

(b) A Minorities Commission to ascertain the facts about the fears of minorities and to propose means of allaying those fears.

(c) A Fiscal Commission to make recommendations on the system of revenue allocation, the co-ordination of loan policies and financial arrangements for the Southern Cameroons.

The Federal Executive

The Council of Ministers is the principal instrument of policy for Nigeria in matters to which the executive authority of the Federation extends. The composition of Council was changed in 1957 following the recommendations of the Conference. By constitutional amendments, which came into force on the 30th of August, the office of Prime Minister was created and Council was to comprise the Governor-General as President and not less than eleven members styled Ministers of whom one is styled Prime Minister. The offices of Chief Secretary and Financial Secretary of the Federation were abolished and the Attorney-General, while remaining a public officer, ceased to be a member of the Council of Ministers.

With the 1957 amendments, the Constitution Orders-in-Council require the Governor-General to appoint as Prime Minister the member of the House of Representatives who appears

to him to be best able to command a majority in that House and who is willing to be appointed. The other Ministers are appointed from among the members of the House of Representatives and at least one Minister must be appointed from among the Representatives elected in the Southern Cameroons. In appointing the Ministers, the Governor-General must act in accordance with the recommendations of the Prime Minister.

On the 31st August, 1957, the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister appointed twelve Ministers in addition to the Prime Minister. A list of the members of the Council is given in Table A and a list of the portfolios is given in Table B at the end of this chapter.

The Federal Legislature

The present Constitution provides for a central House of Representatives consisting of a Speaker, 184 elected members and not more than six special members appointed by the Governor-General to represent interests not otherwise adequately represented. The 184 representative members are elected as follows :

- (a) 92 from the Northern Region (including the Northern Section of the Cameroons Trust Territory).
- (b) 42 from the Eastern Region.
- (c) 42 from the Western Region.
- (d) Six from the Southern Cameroons.
- (e) Two from Lagos.

Members of the House of Representatives are listed in Table C at the end of this chapter. The assent of the Governor-General is required to all bills before they become law.

The Constitutional Conference recommended that after the dissolution of the present House of Representatives there should be two Legislative Houses for the Federation, a House of Representatives and a Senate. It was further agreed that the House of Representatives should consist of 320 representative members elected on the basis of one member for approximately each 100,000 of the present population. The Conference agreed that the composition of the Senate should be :

- (a) 12 members from each Region and from the Southern Cameroons.
- (b) The Oba of Lagos, another Chief chosen by and from among the Chiefs of Lagos, and two other Members appointed under regulation made by the Governor-General in Council so as to reflect the state of political parties in the Lagos Town Council.
- (c) Four Special Members appointed by the Governor-General acting in his discretion.
- (d) The members of the Council of Ministers who are Members of the House of Representatives. These Members should have no vote in the Senate.
- (e) The President, if he is elected from outside the Senate,

Southern Cameroons Executive

The Southern Cameroons has an Executive Council presided over by the Commissioner of the Cameroons who is appointed by the Governor-General of the Federation. In addition to the President the membership of the Council is as follows :

- (a) Three Ex-officio Members, namely the Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons, the Legal Secretary and the Financial and Development Secretary.
- (b) Four Unofficial Members appointed by the Governor-General from among the members of the House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons.

The Commissioner has assigned to individual members of the Council subjects or groups of subjects. A list of members is given in Table D at the end of the chapter.

Constitutional changes agreed to for the Southern Cameroons at the 1957 Conference provide for an unofficial majority in the Council. A Premier and Ministers will be appointed who will be charged with responsibility for various departments of government.

Southern Cameroons Legislature

The House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons comprises :

- (a) The Commissioner of the Cameroons who is President of the House.
- (b) Three Ex-officio Members, namely the Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons, the Legal Secretary and the Financial and Development Secretary.
- (c) 13 elected members.
- (d) Six Native Authority Members.
- (e) Not more than two Special Members appointed by the Governor-General to represent interests not otherwise adequately represented.

A list of the members is given in Table E at the end of the chapter.

The assent of the Governor-General is required to all bills before they become law.

In December 1957 new Regulations were introduced to give effect to the Constitutional Conference recommendations that the House have 26 instead of 13 elected members, elected from single member constituency by secret ballot and universal adult suffrage. In place of the native authority members in the House of Assembly, the Conference recommended that a House of Chiefs be set up with consultative and advisory functions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Southern Cameroons

Local Government in the Territory is the responsibility of native authorities who receive guidance and advice from administrative and departmental officers. Where there is a strong tribal consciousness or a long tradition of political organization, the Native Authorities are the



BENIN BRONZE



THE SEATED BRONZE OF TADA



PRESENTATION OF MACE BY U.K. PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION
TO THE FEDERAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



THE OLD SECRETARIAT, SHOWING CLOCK TOWER

traditional executive authority but where there is no natural authority possessing executive power over a wider area than the village, the Native Authority is a new construction rather than an adaptation of native machinery.

There are six administrative divisions with headquarters at Victoria, Kumba, Mamfe, Bamenda, Nkambe and Wum. Within these divisions, local administration is provided by native authorities consisting of democratically elected councils served by a permanent staff. The native authority collects tax, provides a native court system, maintains schools, provides subsidiary medical and health services, supplements the work of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Services and provides and maintains public highways feeding the main Government system of Trunk Roads.

LAGOS

In Lagos, local government is by the Lagos Town Council which comprises a President, traditional members and elected councillors. The composition and powers of the Council are defined in the Lagos Local Government Law (No. 4 of 1953).

TABLE A

Members of the Council of Ministers

His Excellency the Governor-General—Sir James Robertson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E.
 Prime Minister of the Federation and Minister of Finance—Alhaji the Hon. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, C.B.E.
 Minister of Lagos Affairs, Mines and Power—Alhaji the Hon. Muhammadu Ribadu, M.B.E.
 Minister of Commerce and Industry—Dr the Hon. K. O. Mbadiwe
 Minister of Transport—The Hon. R. A. Njoku
 Minister of Labour and Welfare—The Hon. Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh
 Minister of Works and Surveys—Alhaji the Hon. Muhammadu Inuwa Wada
 Minister of Research and Information—The Hon. Chief Kolawole Balogun
 Minister of Education—The Hon. Aja Nwachuku
 Minister of Internal Affairs—The Hon. J. M. Johnson
 Minister of Communications and Aviation—The Hon. Chief S. L. Akintola
 Minister of Health—The Hon. Ayo Rosiji
 Minister of State—The Hon. Victor Mukete
 Minister of State—The Hon. Zanna Bukar Dipcharima

Note. The Ministerial appointments listed above were those made by the Governor-General on the 31st of August, 1957. However on the 17th of September, 1957 the Prime Minister relinquished the portfolio of Minister of Finance, and that portfolio was assigned to the Hon. Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh, who in turn relinquished the portfolio of Minister of Labour and Welfare. That latter portfolio was assigned to the Hon. J. M. Johnson, who then became Minister of Internal Affairs and of Labour and Welfare.

TABLE B
Assignment of Responsibility to Members of the Council of Ministers under the Constitution

<i>Title</i>	<i>Matters</i>	<i>Departments</i>
Prime Minister	<p>Co-ordination between Ministries Constitutional Matters other than those of direct concern to the Governor-General House of Representatives Business Commissions of Inquiry Security Public Safety and Public Order Aliens Citizenship of Nigeria Deportation Immigration and Emigration Movements of Persons between Regions, the Southern Cameroons and Lagos Passport and Visas Diplomatic Mail Government Quarters : Allocation of Nigerianisation Office Overseas Mail Matters connected with Administration of Justice Evidence Trustees in the Enforcement and Administration of Charitable Trust Legal Practitioners Notaries Public Federal Legislature and Executive Nigeria Commissioner's Office in London Nigeria Liaison Office in North America Office of Vice-Consul and Labour Officer, Fernando Po Office of Vice-Consul and Labour Officer, Gabon Nigeria Pilgrim Office, Khartoum The Conduct of Government Business in the House of Representatives relating to the following matters— The Public Service Defence External Affairs Police</p>	<p>Treasury Customs and Excise Inland Revenue Statistics</p>
Minister of Finance	<p>Federal Accounts and Budgetary Control Banks and Banking Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes Establishment Matters— Complements and Gradings</p>	

Salaries, Wages, Allowances, Pensions, Gratuities Staff Records, Staff List, Staff Statistics Conditions of Service (including Leave, Passages, Invaliding Procedure, etc.) Whitley Councils and other Staff Negotiations Courses of Instruction under Chapter 18 of General Orders		
Census		
Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender		
Customs and Excise		
Enemy Property		
Exchange Control		
External Borrowing and Internal Borrowing for Federal Purposes		
External Financial Aid		
Federal Revenues Generally		
Insurance of Government Property		
Pensions and Gratuities		
Office Services		
Public Debt		
Rating		
Royalities		
Royal Institute of Public Administration		
Staff Housing (Schemes)		
Statistics		
Taxes of Incomes and Profits		
Electricity		
Geological Surveys		
Mines and Minerals, including Oil Fields and Oil Mining		
Natural Gas		
Nuclear Energy		
Housing in Lagos		
Lagos Municipal Affairs		
Acquisition of Land for Federal Purposes and Land Tenure in Fed- eral Territory		
Federal Crown Land		
Town Planning in Lagos		
Valuation		
Relations with the following Bodies— Building Society Electricity Corporation of Nigeria Nigerian Coal Corporation Lagos Town Council Lagos Executive Development Board		
Commercial and Industrial Monopolies Companies Copyright External Trade		
Minister of Lagos Affairs. Mines and Power		Federal Geological Survey Depart- ment Mines Department Federal Land Department Government Valuation Unit
Minister of Commerce and Industries		Commerce and Industries Marketing and Exports

<i>Title</i>	<i>Matters</i>	<i>Departments</i>
Minister of Commerce and Industries (cont)	Industrial Development Industrial Research Industry Insolvency Insurance Patents, Trade Marks, Designs and Merchandise Marks Promotion of Tourist Traffic Registration of Business Names Trade and Commerce among the Regions, the Southern Cameroons and Lagos Weights and Measures Relations with the following Bodies— Central Marketing Board Federal Loans Board	Marketing and Exports
Minister of Transport	Maritime Shipping and Navigation Railways Seamen's Certificates Transport Water from Sources affecting more than one Region or a Region and the Southern Cameroons Relations with the following Bodies— Nigerian Ports Authority Nigerian Railway Corporation	Government Coastal Agency Inland Waterways Department
Minister of Labour and Welfare	Labour including Industrial Relations, Trade Unions and Welfare of Labour Social Welfare in Lagos Co-operative Societies in Lagos Rent Control	Federal Department of Labour Federal Social Welfare Department Federal Co-operative Department
Minister of Works and Surveys	Federal Public Works Storage of Explosives, Petrol, etc. Trunk Roads (including Traffic thereon) National Parks Federal Surveys Relations with the following Body— West African Building Research Institute	Public Works Department Federal Survey Department

Minister of Research and Information	Agricultural, Forestry and Veterinary Research	Agricultural Research
	Animal Health in Lagos	Forestry Research
	Annual Reports	Veterinary Research
	Broadcasting and Television	Fisheries Research
	Film Production	Federal Information Service
	Fisheries Development in Lagos	
	Fisheries Research	
	General Printing and Publishing for the Federal Government	Federal Printing Department
	Printing Gazettes and Legislation	
	Public Relations	
	Typewriter and Stationery Supplies	
	Newspapers	
	Relations with the following Bodies—	
	Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation	
	Council for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara	
	Archives	
Minister of Education	Antiquities and Federal Museums, National Monuments	Education Department
	Education in Lagos	
	Federal Institutions of Higher Education	
	Federal Scholarships	
	Man O'War Bay Training Centre	
	Overseas Study	
	United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	
	Voluntary Agency Teachers' Salaries (and Conditions of Service)	
	Relations with the following Bodies—	
	Antiquities Committee	
	Archives Committee	
	Art Adviser	
	Council of Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology	
	University College Council, Ibadan	
	West African Examinations Council	
	Administration of Estates	Prisons Department
Minister of Internal Affairs	Extradition	
	Federal Elections	
	Fire Service	
	Human Rights (Slavery)	
	Liquor	
	Lotteries	
	Petitions of Right	
	Prisons and other Institutions for the Treatment of Offenders	
	Public Holidays	
	Sanctioning of Cinematograph Films for Exhibition	
	Territorial Waters	
	Trustees, except in the Enforcement and Administration of Charitable Trusts	

<i>Title</i>	<i>Matters</i>	<i>Departments</i>
Minister of Internal Affairs (cont)	United Kingdom Electoral Regulations Ex-Servicemen's Welfare Relations with the following Body— Nigerian Ex-Servicemen Welfare Association	Prisons Department
Minister of Communications and Aviation	Aviation Meteorology Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, including Post Office Savings Banks Wireless Communications Relations with the following Body— West African Airways Corporation The Conduct of Government Business in the House of Representatives relating to the following matters— Legal Judicial	Civil Aviation Department Meteorological Service Posts and Telegraphs Department Federal Administrator General's Department
Minister of Health	World Health Organisation Chemical Services Dangerous Drugs Medical and Health Services in Lagos Medical Research Pharmacy Public Health Quarantine Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Lagos United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund Relations with the following Bodies— University College Hospital Management Board West African Council for Medical Research	Chemistry Department Medical Department

TABLE C

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In addition to the Federal Ministers,
the following were Members of the House of Representatives in 1957

Mr H. O. Abaagu	Mr L. J. Dosunmu
M. Rilwanu Abdullahi	Mr E. C. Ealey
M. Abdullahi, Magajin Musawa	Mr G. O. Ebea
M. Abdullahi, Sarkin Eggon	Mr J. A. Efiang
Mr D. N. Abii	Mr A. J. U. Ekong
Mr H. M. Adaji	Mr P. O. Eleke
Chief J. O. Adedipe	Mr S. L. A. Elliott
Mr J. G. Adeniran	Mr D. O. Enang
Mr A. Adeyinka	Mr G. O. D. Eneh
Mr O. C. Agwuna	Mr N. A. Ezonbodor
Alhaji Ahmadu, Sarkin Fulani	Mr R. A. Fani-Kayode
M. Usman Angulu Ahmed	M. Ladan Fari
Oba Adetunji Aiye-ola Afolu II, Ewusi of Makun	M. Ahmadu Fatika
Mr P. A. Aiyuk	Mr E. O. Fawole
Mr M. A. Ajasin	Mr L. S. Fonka
Mr T. A. Ajayi	M. Abubakar Garba
M. Mohammed Bello Ajia	M. Hamza Gombe
Mr A. A. Ajibola	M. Haruna, Wakilin Daji
Mr J. A. Akande	Alhaji Umaru Gumel
Chief S. L. Akintola	M. Ibrahim Gusau
Mr H. O. Akpan-Udo	M. Abubakar Gurumpawo
Mr E. C. Akwiwu	Alhaji Usman Gwarzo
Mr R. T. Alege	M. Hassan, Rafin Dadi
M. Muhammadu Bello Alkamawa	M. Musa Hindi
Mr G. I. Ayim	Mr E. C. W. Howard, O.B.E.
Mr J. Assadugu	Mr J. O. Igwe
Dr E. O. Awduche	Mr B. O. Ikeh
Mr F. N. H. Ayeni	Mr E. O. Imafidon
M. Ahmadu Babandi	M. Iro Marshi, Iyan Katsina
M. Nuhu Bamalli	M. Isa, Sarkin Agwara
M. Zubairu Bamu	Mr J. I. Izah
Mr E. Bathurst	M. Musa Jangebe
Alhaji Garba Bayero	M. Hayatu Jere
M. Muhammadu A. Bayero	Mr J. M. Johnson
M. Mormoni Bazza	M. Buka Kadi
Rev. E. S. Bens	M. Damale Kaita
Mr T. O. S. Benson	M. Dembo Kaningkon
M. Muhammadu Bida	M. Umaru Karim
M. Aliyu Bissala	Mr Torylla Kpagh
M. Mari Biu	M. Umaru Galadima Kogo
M. Aliyu Yandoton Chafe	M. Abdulkadir Koguna
Mr R. H. Chalcraft	Mr C. O. Komolafe
Mr H. O. Chuku	Mr Deen Kpum
Mr D. N. Chukwu	Mr L. L. Lakunle
Mr E. O. A. Dada	Mr L. A. Lawal
Mr L. C. Daldry	M. Abdulkadir Maidugu, Sarkin Auyo
Mr E. Damulak	M. Galadima Maikivari
M. Ahmadu Danbaba	M. Usmanu Maitambari
M. Baba Danbappa	M. Abdulkadir Makama
M. Bello Dandago, Sarkin Dawaki	Mr S. J. Mariere
Alhaji Adamu Dan-Guguwa	Mr F. U. Mbakogu
M. B. Baba Daradara	Mr J. Mboyam
M. Ahmadu Rufai Daura	M. Muhammadu, Sarkin Shira
Chief J. Y. Dimlong	Alhaji Muhammadu, Sarkin Burmi Meriki
M. Gwani Dogo, Ungwar Rimi	Alhaji Mohammed-Munir
Mr P. M. Dokotri	M. Kalia Monguno

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (continued)

Mr J. Mpi	M. Sule Share
M. Muhtari, Sarkin Bai	Chief I. A. Sodipo
M. Ibrahim Nadabo	Chief T. T. Solaru
Mr F. E. Ngale	M. Abdu Sule
Mr L. A. Ning	M. Maitama Sule
Mr J. L. Nsima	Alhaji Aminu Tafida
Mr J. C. Obande	Mr S. J. Tarka
Mr B. A. Obaje	Mr R. N. Tarkon
Mr F. T. Odum	Mr L. O. Tobun
Mr F. E. Offor	Mr F. E. Turton-Hart
Mr J. A. G. Ogiani	M. Mahammadu Ubangari
Mr D. D. U. Okay	Mr S. W. Ubani-Ukoma
Mr D. E. Okereke	Mr J. M. Udochi
M. Sanni O. B. Okin	Mr J. U. Udom
Mr P. H. Okolo, M.B.E.	Dr E. U. Udoma
Mr M. A. O. Olarewaju	Mr A. E. Ukattah
Mr D. L. G. Olateju	M. Umaru Dan Waziri
Chief J. S. Olayeye	Mr S. J. Una
Mr Z. B. Olokesusi	Mr I. S. Usman
Chief E. O. Omolodun	Mr J. A. Wachuku
Mr N. N. Onugu	M. Yakubu Wanka
Chief J. I. G. Onyia	M. Jalo Waziri
Mr E. O. Oyedeji	M. Maina Waziri
Chief V. Duro-Phillips	Chief N. G. Yellowe
Chief I. S. Popoola	M. Hassan Yola
M. Abdu Rahamani	M. Hassan Zuru
Mr A. Rosiji	Mr M. A. Sanni
M. Abba Sadik	M. Shehu Shagari
M. Mohammed Sagir	M. Yerima Saleh

TABLE D

*Southern Cameroons : Members of the Executive Council**President*

Mr J. O. Field—Commissioner of the Cameroons.

Ex-Officio Members

Mr A. B. Westmacott—Acting Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons.

Mr C. O. Madarikan—Legal Secretary.

Mr J. Murray—Financial and Development Secretary.

Unofficial Members (and the subjects assigned to them)

Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, O.B.E. (Leader of the Majority Party)—Local Government, Land, Survey and Co-operative ;

Mr F. N. Ajebe-Sone—Education and Medical ;

Mr V. T. Lainjo—Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary ;

Rev. S. Ando Seh—Public Works.

CHAPTER FOUR

Supplementary

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

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